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Queen Victoria

A Glimpse of the Life and Times of the Great Queen, as Portrayed in Mr. Lytton Strachey's widely read book, *Queen Victoria*—By J. T. Hull
(Continued from last week)

Then came the shadow of war with Russia, and in the middle of the crisis Palmerston resigned, owing, it is said, to continued hostility of the court, but really, as others say, to his belief that the government was not decided enough in its policy towards Russia. Whatever the reason the people connected the resignation of the extremely popular minister with his relation to the Crown, and once again there was a popular outburst against the monarchy and particularly against Albert. It was recalled that he was a foreigner, that he looked at English affairs through German eyes, that he held aloof from the English people and indeed was somewhat contemptuous of them. "The Prince's German proclivities were perpetually lamented by English ministers," says Mr. Strachey; "Lord Palmerston, Lord Clarendon, Lord Aberdeen, all told the same tale; and it was constantly necessary, in grave questions of national policy, to combat the prepossessions of a court in which German views and German sentiments held a disproportionate place." Palmerston himself added to the trouble by declaring that he was the victim of foreign intrigue, but later he toned down the accusation.

Crown Versus Ministers

More important, however, was the constitutional question raised in the strife with Palmerston. Not only were the powers and functions of the Crown involved; the Prince Consort was a person unknown to the constitution, yet he was in effect and for all practical purposes the real wielder of the monarchical powers. What he thought about the functions of a monarchy were precisely those of every benevolent autocrat; he would govern wisely and well and keep before his eyes always the ideal of promoting the welfare of the people, but—he would govern. In this he was vigorously supported by Baron Stockmar. The baron warned him that the British monarchy was in danger "of becoming a pure ministerial government." The belief was growing that "the King, in the view of the law, is nothing but a mandarin figure which has to nod its head in assent or shake it in denial as his minister pleases." Albert, he said, should let no opportunity slip "of vindicating the legitimate position of the Crown"; he should assert "a right on the part of the King to be the permanent president of his ministerial council"; he should be "in the position of a permanent premier who takes rank above the temporary head of the cabinet, and in matters of discipline exercises supreme authority." He should also take part in initiating government measures and generally exercise the rights which "would not only be the best guarantee for constitutional monarchy but would raise it to a height of power, stability and symmetry which has never been attained." How far Albert had swallowed the advice of the faithful Stockmar may be seen in the note sent to Lord Palmerston regarding foreign policy and in Albert's remarks to the Duke of Wellington in 1850, that "as the natural head of her (the Queen's) family, superintendent of her household, manager of her private affairs, sole confidential adviser in politics, and only assistant in her communications with the officers of the govern-

ment, he is, besides, the husband of the Queen, the tutor of the royal children, the private secretary of the Sovereign and her permanent minister." On this Mr. Strachey comments:

Stockmar's pupil had assuredly gone far and learnt well. Stockmar's pupil! Precisely; the public, painfully aware of Albert's predominance had grown, too, uneasily conscious that Victoria's master had a master of his own. Deep in the darkness the baron loomed. Another foreigner. Decidedly there were elements in the situation which went far to justify the popular alarm. A foreign baron controlled a foreign Prince and the foreign Prince controlled the Crown of England. And the Crown itself was creeping forward ominously; and when from under its shadow the baron and the Prince had frowned, a great minister, beloved of the people, had fallen. Where was all this to end?

The Crown Wins

Then parliament spoke. Leaders of both parties spoke in defence of the Prince and asserted his right to advise the Sovereign in all matters of state. The Queen was delighted. "The position of my beloved lord," she told Baron Stockmar, "has been defined for once and all, and his merits have been acknowledged on all sides most duly." This time, evidently, the House of Commons was neither unmanageable nor troublesome.

Albert plunged into the affairs of state with greater zeal, and he unveiled statues, opened buildings, laid corner stones and made speeches on every conceivable subject, while Victoria became more and more absorbed in the joys—and trouble—of domesticity. The education of the rapidly-growing royal family proceeded on a schedule that was minute, elaborate, rigid and terrifying. Bertie rebelled, as his mother had done before him. His studies were increased, for above all things he had to be prepared to be a King on the Stockmar model; but the more his studies were increased the less he learned. He was a sore trial to parents who held high the ideal of duty. While Albert overwhelmed his ministers with advice—good advice—Victoria filled her diary with happiest and proudest days, events impossible to forget and eulogies on her loving and devoted subjects. Foreign policy still kept the Crown on one side and parliament on the other, even though Palmerston had become prime minister and had entered into the joys of royal favor, and when England gave sympathetic support to the struggle for Italian unity the policy was "only carried through in face of the violent opposition of the court."

What Might Have Been

In 1858, Baron Stockmar went. He felt that he had accomplished the task that had been set him and had made of Albert of Saxe-Coburg a real King. Perhaps he had; but the excessive duties which Albert had imposed upon himself in order to attain his ambition were too much for one who never was strong physically, and in 1861 he succumbed to an illness brought on by exposure and fatigue.

Speculation as to what might have happened had the Prince Consort lived as long as Victoria may be interesting, but is one of those things that lead nowhere in particular. "With Prince Albert," Disraeli said, "we have buried our Sovereign. This German Prince had governed England for 21 years with a wisdom and energy such as none of our

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Kings have ever shown. . . . If he had outlived some of our 'old stagers' he would have given us the blessings of absolute government." If Disraeli could have lived till 1914 he might have developed some doubts on the subject of "the blessings of absolute government." Mr. Strachey's guess is that he might have converted England into a state "as exactly organized, as elaborately trained, as efficiently equipped and as autocratically controlled as Prussia herself. Then perhaps, eventually, under some powerful leader—a Gladstone or a Bright—the democratic forces in the country might have rallied together and a struggle might have followed in which the monarchy would have been shaken to its foundations." Perhaps; but England had been threatened with that sort of thing before and overcame it, and with the people demanding an extension of the reform of 1832 it was scarcely likely to occur again. But Baron Stockmar, sitting in his old age by his fireside in Coburg, realized better, perhaps, than anyone else that what chance had given chance had taken away.

The Influence of Albert

Victoria wrote to her uncle: "I am anxious to repeat one thing and that one is my firm resolve, my irrevocable decision, viz.: that his wishes—his plans—about everything, his views about everything, are to be my law. And no human power will make me swerve from what he decided and wished. . . . I am also determined that no one person—may he be ever so good, ever so devoted among my servants—is to lead or guide or dictate to me. I know how he would disapprove it."

At first she declined to see her ministers, but ultimately she had to give way and then she became alarmed at the thought that she might lose Lord Palmerston and have new ministers to meet. She wrote a private note to Lord Derby, leader of the opposition, telling him that if he turned out the government "it would be at the risk of sacrificing her life—or her reason." Lord Derby was considerably surprised "Dear me," was his cynical comment, "I didn't think she was so fond of them as that."

Then came the Schleswig-Holstein question again. "Only three people," said Lord Palmerston, "have really understood the Schleswig-Holstein business—the Prince Consort, who is dead—a German professor, who has gone mad—and I, who have forgotten all about it." Victoria started to study it. She knew one thing—that Albert had always championed the Prussian argument. That was enough for her; a champion of Prussia she became, and once more she was on the side opposed to parliament and the people. She stood, she said, for peace. England did not go to war over the Schleswig-Holstein question, much to the disappointment of Denmark, and today one wonders whether that was the correct policy or not. Anyhow, when Prussia, following up her victory over Denmark, turned her arms against Austria, Victoria ceased to champion Prussia and peace and urged her ministers to interfere by force of arms in support of Austria. The cabinet, however, was for peace, and again one wonders if the catastrophe of 1914 would have occurred had England helped Austria to crush the ambitions of Prussia.

Under Victoria's devoted supervision literary monuments were created to preserve the memory and emphasize the goodness and wisdom of the Prince Consort, but that was not enough. Something more imposing, more stupendous, more substantial was needed to do justice to his greatness. The result was the artistic monstrosity in Kensington Gardens, which shows all civilization at the feet of Albert. It is, as one historian puts it, "an unhappy monument." It pleased Victoria, however, and that was enough.

Disraeli's Flattery

On the political stage there were now new figures. Lord John Russell, Palmerston and Derby were gone, and in their place were Gladstone and Disraeli. Gladstone had earned the approbation of Albert, but Disraeli, he said, "had not one single element of a gentleman in his composition." But Disraeli had something that Gladstone had not—the

instinct of the sycophant. He lauded the late Prince Consort to the skies and completely overcame the aversion of the Queen. He was the only person, she said, "who appreciated the Prince." She showered marks of her favor upon him, and he wrote to her:

The Prince is the only person whom Mr. Disraeli has ever known who realized the ideal. None with whom he is acquainted have ever approached it. There was in him an union of the manly grace and sublimity of simplicity of chivalry with the intellectual splendour of the Attic Academe. The only character in English history that would, in some respects, draw near to him is Sir Philip Sydney: the same high tone, the same universal accomplishment, the same blended tenderness and vigour, the same rare combination of romantic energy and classic repose.

Talk about "laying it on with a trowel"! Victoria could not resist the unctuous flatteries of the wily politician, and when he became prime minister the relationship between them developed into personal friendship. And when he was defeated in the House of Commons she indignantly exclaimed that she was "really shocked at the way in which the House of Commons go on; they really bring discredit on constitutional government," a sentiment with which Disraeli no doubt agreed.

Nation and Monarchy

With Gladstone it was different. Not that Gladstone did not try to gain favor in the eyes of his Sovereign. He did; but he worshipped the Sovereign and ignored the woman, and all his obsequiousness counted for nothing. He threw all his influence and power of oratory against the republican movement of the late seventies; he defended the Queen when the monarchy was being attacked because of its opposition to the reforms which the Liberals had set their hearts on; he read the Queen's letters to the cabinet, which listened reverently to every word and then forgot all about them in the actual transaction of business. It was all wasted effort; she disliked the Liberals with their church reform, their army, navy and educational reforms, their democratic ideas and their indifference to the institution which she represented. Public opinion at this time was not particularly favorable to the monarchy. It was too costly. People were asking what the Queen did with all the money she got and if it was necessary to keep on voting large allowances to the royal children as they came of age or got married. The civil list was a heavy item in the nation's expenses and there was a demand for economy. The Queen was worried over this ungracious attitude of her "loving subjects." She complained that she was "a cruelly misunderstood woman," and that the entire nation was conspiring to make her life miserable.

Empress of India

The tide turned in 1874. There was a general election and the hated Liberals with their unconstitutional notions were swept from power and for six years the beloved Disraeli had it all his own way and Victoria was happy. He positively grovelled before her—and made fun of it all to his friends. He showered flatteries and compliments upon her and she smilingly reciprocated with flowers gathered with her own hands. He led her to return once more to Albert's ideas of the place and the functions of the Crown in the constitution and was dismayed when she took him at his word and demanded to be made Empress of India. He argued, but her mind was set upon it, and unwillingly he introduced a bill in the House of Commons for the alteration of the royal title. The bill was angrily attacked in both houses and Disraeli for a time was in a hot box. The Queen was highly incensed at the opposition; their conduct, she said, was "extraordinary, incomprehensible and mistaken," and she protested that she "would be glad if it were more generally known that it was her wish, as people will have it, that it had been forced upon her." How it could be her wish if it was forced upon her did not transpire. Disraeli managed to get it through the House and was rewarded with an earldom for his loyalty and his patriotism.

For War with Russia

A more serious display of imperiousness was shown by the Queen when in 1877 war broke out between Russia and

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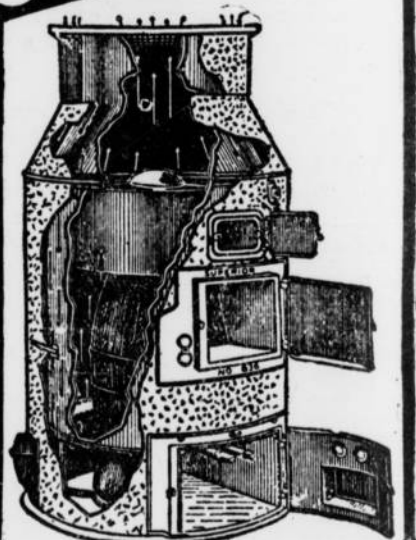
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 11, 1922

The Outlook for 1922

In looking over the opinions expressed by men prominent in the economic world with respect to the outlook for 1922, one cannot fail to notice the very general omission of references to the influence of European conditions upon this side of the Atlantic. In most of the opinions there is a note of optimism, but it invariably has reference to purely domestic conditions, and when these are brought, as they ought to be, into relationship with the hard realities of European conditions, it is impossible to avoid a considerable discounting of the optimism.

Financially there is no country in the world in a position anywhere near as good as that of the United States, and it seems to business men there simply impossible that the prevailing depression should continue. There has been an upward movement in European exchange; there is a rising market for securities; surely, it is argued, these movements presage a revival of general business. These arguments proceed upon the assumption that the world is simply experiencing one of its recurring periods of commercial depression. That is not the case. The United States is so large a market in itself that there may be a slight revival of domestic business, but neither the United States nor any other commercial country can separate itself from Europe, and the key to the present condition is to be found in Europe and not on this side of the Atlantic. This is not one of the recurring commercial depressions; it is the inevitable outcome of the war, and just as the war needed drastic measures to secure success, so will equally drastic measures be necessary to restore peace conditions.

Today not a government in Europe is balancing its budget, and an unbalanced budget means either more borrowing, increased taxation or further inflation of the currency, and any of these means going from bad to worse. European finance is involved in the reparations tangle, a tangle that, like the repayment of the American loans, no statesman is prepared to speak about with deliberate frankness and candor. In democratic countries statesmen must always figure upon the effect of policy upon the electorate, and consequently the reparations controversy has become a huge and tragical game of bluff.

But all this reacts upon this continent, and business cannot get back to normal here while Europe is in chaos and debts are continually piling up. The Canadian farmers' market is in Europe, and unless drastic efforts are made to stabilize finance in Europe and to arrest the ruinous expenditures of governments, the price of wheat will be low and the farmers stand to lose heavily by the violent fluctuations of exchange. That is one good reason for the re-establishment of the Wheat Board—to mitigate the effect of exchange fluctuations—but the whole question of European conditions, including that of German reparations, is of vital importance to the farmers and one to which the organizations might well give special attention.

The Burden of Freight Rates

One of the most important questions that demands immediate attention by the new government at Ottawa is that of railway freight rates. The business of the country, and particularly the agricultural industry, is in a state of stagnation largely owing to the exorbitant charges of the railways, and although the injustice of the present rate tariffs and the urgent need for immediate

reductions has been repeatedly called to the attention of the Board of Railway Commissioners, that body has so far shown no disposition to take adequate action in the matter. The government, under the law, has authority to overrule the decisions of the board, and the public will expect the new government to deal with the matter if the Board of Railway Commissioners does not take satisfactory action in the very near future. The issue has been put squarely up to the government by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, representing the organized farmers of six of the nine provinces of Canada, by the following resolution adopted at a meeting of the Council, held December 21 and 22, and since forwarded to Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King:

Whereas, the falling prices and the lack of markets for farm products have brought about conditions among western farmers more serious than have ever prevailed in the history of the country, the great majority of farmers being unable to meet their obligations and large numbers unable even to purchase the bare necessities of life, while conditions in other parts of rural Canada are only less serious in degree;

And, whereas, prices of farm produce have fallen approximately to a pre-war basis, and in some cases far below, while the freight rates paid to transport such produce over the railways average approximately 60 per cent. over pre-war rates, exacting an extra toll on the western grain crop alone of not less than \$17,000,000 during the present crop season;

And, whereas, the Board of Railway Commissioners by their recent decisions have shown no appreciation for the conditions as outlined herewith;

And, whereas, the only possible method by which general business conditions throughout Canada can be restored to something approaching normal is by bringing about some degree of prosperity in agriculture;

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Canadian Council of Agriculture call the attention of the new government to the disastrous condition of agriculture in Canada, and urge upon the government that it make use of its undoubted authority to over-ride and if necessary reorganize the personnel of the Railway Commission in order that relief from the crushing burden of freight rates may be secured.

Freight rates on grain from the prairie provinces to Fort William are today from 50 to 70 per cent. higher than they were between September, 1914, and March, 1918. In the early part of this season, that is up to December 1, 1921, they were from 60 to 80 per cent. higher than formerly. The old rate from Winnipeg, for instance, was 10 cents per 100 pounds; for the first 11 months of 1921 it was 18 cents; today it is 27 cents. From Saskatoon the old rate was 12 cents, increased to 36½ cents, and now 33½ cents. From Regina it was 18 cents, increased to 31 cents, and now 29 cents. From Calgary and Edmonton the old rate was 24 cents, prior to December 1, last, it was 39 cents, today it is 36 cents. In placing the extra toll taken from the western grain crop by the railways at not less than \$17,000,000, the Council of Agriculture has made a very moderate statement. As will be seen from the above figures a fair estimate of the average increase from 1914-18 to the present, for the whole West, is 10 cents per 100 pounds, or six cents a bushel on wheat, nearly three and a half cents a bushel on oats and nearly five cents a bushel on barley. The wheat crop of 1921 is estimated in the last report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, issued November 23, at 308,925,000 bushels, the oat crop at 363,185,000 bushels, and barley at 48,619,000 bushels. If three-fourths of these quantities of grain pay the extra freight, or, what amounts to the same thing to the farmer, are reduced in price to that extent, it means that over \$25,000,000 is being taken from the farmers this season by increased freight rates on these three commodities alone.

Opinion on the Cabinet

In his endeavor to reconcile the irreconcilable, Mr. Mackenzie King has created a cabinet which has not been greeted with any undue enthusiasm even by its presumed political friends. From the Liberal standpoint, the Toronto Globe thinks that it is "about what might have been expected when it was known that the negotiations with the Progressives had failed." It is appreciative, of course, of Mr. Fielding as minister of finance. It believes Mr. Kennedy, as minister of railways, will "carry out the premier's declared policy of giving public ownership a full and fair trial," and it has a kind word for Mr. Murdock, the new minister of labor. About the rest the Globe has nothing to say, except that "Mr. King has taken as his colleagues those who have been associated with him in opposition, without resorting much to other sources."

On the Conservative side, the Ottawa Journal sees it as "an orthodox Liberal cabinet, seemingly solid in spots, seemingly feeble in others," and with an element opposed to public ownership of the National Railways. The Journal concludes that "it is not a strong ministry," not even "as strong as the cabinet which surrounded Sir Wilfrid when that veteran finally went down."

The Ottawa Citizen, which gives an independent support to the Progressives, says that it "cannot be described as a progressive Liberal administration, from first appearances, but it can be claimed to be a fairly representative Liberal government," and in any case it is the kind of government for which the majority voted and in that sense is "more representative of the Canadian electorate than the outgoing government."

Voicing the opinion of Montreal business interests, the Montreal Gazette says that it is "a fairly representative ministry" formed from Mr. King's own party, "a course of wisdom for which he apparently deserves little credit." Mr. Fielding, according to the Gazette, is "a safe man, a theoretical free trader and a practical protectionist," the protector par excellence of the coal and iron industries and the inventor of ingenious anti-dumping machinery. Sir Lomer Gouin, protectionist and opponent of railway nationalization, will be "the strong and dominant force in the cabinet," while Mr. Robb, as minister of trade and commerce, will surely be a success because of "an abundance of sympathy with the mercantile community of which he is one." For the rest, why, "a glance at the slate leaves the impression that round plugs have been pressed into square holes."

In one thing the critics friendly and unfriendly agree—there is so much of an unknown quantity about the new government that the best thing to do is to adopt Mr. Asquith's maxim: Wait and see. It is apparent, however, from these comments of representative sections of the press that Mr. King will have some job to secure team work in his cabinet.

Bonusing Industries

In a survey of industrial conditions in Ontario, contained in the Toronto Globe of December 9, the following is given with regard to Brockville:

Last month the citizens passed a by-law by an overwhelming majority for the purchase of a site for the Eugene F. Phillips Electrical Co. of Montreal, which, under the terms of the agreement, is to commence operations not later than March 8 next, on the erection of a total of 15 buildings, all to be completed by the first week of next November. All told, the firm is to employ 500 persons, and is removing from

Montreal owing to congested conditions in the city.

Another in Prospect

In addition a by-law was passed by the Town Council this week, to be submitted to the people in January, calling for a site and fixed assessment for ten years for the J. R. Baxter Co. of Montreal, manufacturers of carborundum products.

This is but another example of how firmly entrenched the principles of protection have become in the public policy of this country. Nowhere in the world have industrial enterprises dipped so deeply into the public purse as in Canada. The policy of tariff protection is no doubt as firmly established in the United States, but the policy of bounties, of special concessions, of free sites, special assessments, tax exemption and so on is unknown in the United States. Municipalities there have not burdened themselves with debt as municipalities have in Canada in the rivalry to secure industrial plants. The industries mentioned above are protected by the tariff. The general tariff on carborundum products is 25 per cent.; electrical apparatus is protected from 10 to 35 per cent. Yet with this special inducement these concerns have to dip deeper into the public purse and to receive special concessions at the public expense as the price of establishing their works in a given locality.

Some provinces have taken the step of protecting the public interest by prohibiting bonusing of this kind. Even when a municipal referendum is taken on such proposals it is only the property owners who vote, the idea being, of course, that only property owners pay taxes. It is an erroneous idea and it gives into the hands of real estate speculators the power to raise land values and to burden the municipality with debt, which the citizens as a whole must pay. It is time the pernicious practice of bonusing private enterprises out of public funds was stopped.

A Great Railway Waste

Across that thousand miles of uninhabited waste north of the Great Lakes run three lines of railway, the Canadian Pacific, the National Transcontinental and the Canadian Northern—the two latter owned and operated by the Canadian government. The C.P.R. dates back more than 40 years and was built to bridge this great gap and aid in the development of a nation. While it cost the people of Canada more than it should have, yet the road was a necessity and has become a great and prosperous national highway.

The National Transcontinental was constructed by the Canadian government some 15 years ago, when the Canadian people in general and the politicians in particular were intoxicated with the speculative spirit. Immigration was pouring into the country from all parts of the world, and he was regarded as a poor citizen who dared suggest that our population and development would not rival that of the western states within a very few years. There was some excuse for the construction of the line had it been built economically and upon a somewhat humbler scale. But the waste of public money was colossal, and the eastern end of the line, at least, was a generation ahead of its need.

The Canadian Northern line through this wild country was built ten years ago, chiefly to gratify the ambition and greed of railway promoters, with money voted with the support of both the old parties in parliament on the eve of a general election. This line never was needed, is not needed today, and stands as a monument to the lasting shame of the politicians who voted away 35 million dollars of public credit for an unneeded railway. Hon. R. B. Bennett, minister of justice, declared in parliament that the two parties united to vote this money in order to secure

from the railway promoters funds to carry on their election campaign. Such in brief is the sorry tale of the railway development in Canada's barren land, where there will be no population during the next 50 years.

But there is little use in crying over spilt milk unless to prevent ourselves from spilling more in the future. The two government lines have been operated at a loss ever since they were built, and today, because of conditions, are a greater liability than ever. They are daily adding to the burden of the almost exhausted taxpayer, and are piling up debts to be passed on to our children and our children's children. Daily trains run up and down over both lines, and both of them frequently carry less than half enough passengers to make one train profitable. Undoubtedly the freight carried over both lines could easily be carried over one even in the busiest seasons of normal times.

When economy is the nation's crying need, why is not one of these white elephants eliminated? Why not, for instance, abandon the Canadian Northern line and route the through traffic on the National Railways over the National Transcontinental, leaving the local traffic, what little there may be, for the C.P.R., which parallels the C.N.R. for the greater part of the way? There may be reasons for the continuance of this huge waste of public money which we, who are not experts in transportation problems, are not able to understand; if so we shall be glad of enlightenment, but certainly under present conditions and for many years to come there is no need for three railway systems through this barren country.

Miss Jean Hutchinson won the first prize in a plowing competition at Cornhill, Northumberland, England, in the last week of 1921. The "farmerettes" are coming on.



The Cabinet's Glee Club

The Girl from Glynn's

By J. D. Duthie

ILLUSTRATIONS BY M. D. CHARLESON

"I LIKE that girl immensely. I often go to her counter for things I really do not need just to be served by her. She's not what you would call a beauty, but she has such lovely eyes. She is always so neatly dressed and manicured, and I think her speaking voice is just lovely."

"You say: 'She's not what you would call a beauty.' I would say that if she has all the fine things you have ticked off as to her personality, she is a beauty. I think I have noticed that girl, too. She struck me as being rather superior to the average girl-behind-the-counter, and she gave me the impression that she had not always been a saleswoman."

"That is easily seen. I should not be surprised to know that she has a history with a chapter of sadness in it, poor girl. There's something about her atmosphere that tells me she has suffered, but I'm as sure as I am of my own circumstances that the suffering is due to no lapse on her part."

The speakers were Gertrude Wynne and her friend, Edith Ridgeway, two young society ladies engrossed in their respective pieces of "fancy-work," chattering the while in the big drawing-room of the Wynne city mansion.

In a far corner of the room sat Gertrude's brother, Harry, partially seen but entirely forgotten as he cudgelled his brains over a snag he had just struck in his mathematical papers for an approaching university exam.

The thing had got beyond him for the moment, and he allowed his mind to drift until it was arrested by the remarks of his sister and her friend as they discussed the young lady of the lace counter.

His interest in the subject of their conversation took fire on the instant, for young master Harry was of the impressionable type; a good lad, but not quite beyond that point in human experience at which he could pin his affections to one girl and say: "That is the one woman in the world for me."

And Harry was not to be denied when his vagrant fancy was on the wing. He

could not just then appreciate the idea of "cultivating a repose of manner," so often inculcated by his wunderful mother. He was his father's boy, and like his father a perfect storage battery of restive energy. He must get right into the thick of the fizzle; he could not take the part of a silent spectator on the margin of the crowd.

He had an idea that he knew by sight the girl his sister referred to. The latter young lady, only a day or two before, in the course of a small shopping excursion had made use of her brother for the greater part of a forenoon to carry around her parcels, and he recalled the voice of that otherwise unattractive young woman of the laces.

So in hope that he might find a solution of his algebra problem among the ribbons and laces at Glynn's, he hied for the great store, and, came in hand, strolled leisurely around from department to department, instinctively gravitating towards the lace counter.

Just as he came within sight of it, he noted a little crowd such as one usually finds around a particular spot on bargain day, but as he drew nearer, he discovered that this was no bargain-counter mob.

The principals in it were the very young woman he had set out to seek, an extremely loud-voiced society lady of ample proportions, whom he knew intimately, but did not then care to meet, and one of the floor-walkers of the establishment.

"I assure you, madam, it is not in my possession nor have I seen it since you moved away from the counter,"



"Buck up, old chap, and take some interest in what I'm about to tell you."

he heard the young saleswoman say in a voice to the quality of which his sister had done no more than justice.

"Are you quite sure, madam, you did not drop it after leaving the counter," the floor-walker mildly enquired, and was answered in a tone that gave him to understand that the party speaking would like nothing so much at that moment as the delight of flaying the party addressed for daring to suggest such a thing.

"I tell you I never had it in my hand after I put my change in it and laid it down on the counter beside my umbrella," and she gave the saleswoman a look which plainly said, "you have got it or you certainly know where it is."

At this moment, one of the detectives belonging to the establishment came on the scene, and after calmly taking in all there was to be gleaned of the incident, he requested the customer and the saleswoman to accompany him to the superintendent's office.

As they moved away, Harry enquired of the floor-walker what had occasioned the scene, and was informed that the lady after purchasing some lace had missed her purse containing a considerable sum of money, as well as a valuable diamond ring set in platinum, which she was taking to the jewellers to have reset. She said she remembered distinctly having laid it down on the counter while she adjusted her gloves, had moved away some distance before she discovered her loss, and when she returned, found that the young lady who had served her had cleared the counter of the goods which had been laid out for inspection.

"She seems to suspect Miss Buchan," said the shopman, "but I would as soon suspect myself of the theft (and I wasn't near the place till long after it happened), as suspect that girl."

"Same here," said a stout, florid female who had overheard this last remark. "I've bought things from that girl again and again, and I'll stake my life if she could pinch a purse she wouldn't have stayed so long behind that counter. I get the name of being a bit of a tartar, I know, but I never saw that girl turn a hair at me or anyone else I've seen her serving. She's the best girl and the smartest saleswoman you've got in the place—take that from me, Mister Man," said the voluble matron with an emphatic nod to the floor-walker as she moved away.

All this while Harry had been standing by taking in the situation and ruminating on the crook of his cane. Then he moved in the direction of the superintendent's office, near the door of which he found one of the employees of the store with whom he was on

intimate terms and to whom he related the incident.

"I'd like to do something to help that girl if I can," said Harry with a manifest ring of real feeling in his voice. "My father, I am quite sure, would defend her if any charge is brought against her."

"That's all right, Harry, but I don't think it will be necessary. That young woman bears a splendid character, and unless they find the purse or some other incriminating evidence about her person or her belongings, I don't think anything will happen to her."

And the young man was right. Miss Buchan had asked to be thoroughly searched and that every nook and piece of lace-goods around her portion of the counter should be carefully examined. The first part of this request had apparently been carried out in the presence of the lady, and, of course, without suggesting the slightest clue to the missing purse.

Notwithstanding this, the lady customer in no way relaxed her suspicion of the girl, but the superintendent assured her that it was only one of many mysteries of the kind that came into their regular experience, most of which unravelled themselves in course of time, but some were never solved and would remain mysteries.

At all events, it had been the rule of the house to regard their employees as perfectly honest until they had been caught red-handed. In the present case they could not do anything but make every possible search and hope for the best.

The customer left the office in a storm of indignation that the matter had been taken so coolly by the superintendent and his staff, and vowed that they had seen the last dollar she would ever spend in the place.

"Not by any means—not by many a thousand, my Lady Paget," said the superintendent, but not in the hearing of a living soul save himself, as the great madam sailed away like a tea clipper with every stitch of canvas set to a stiff breeze.

Calmly and deliberately as everything connected with the little affair had been carried out, it had, nevertheless, stirred up the deepest interest in the heads, if not the hearts, of three men—a floor-walker, a store superintendent and the impressionable but by no means unworthy son of one of the city's most eminent lawyers.

Each of these became a Sir Galahad on his own beat, and from that hour flung himself into the one purpose of getting at the bottom of the mystery, the solution of which alone would finally clear the young saleswoman of the odium which had been wrapped around her fair name.

Leaving the superintendent and floor-walker to pursue their own ideas of the

Continued on Page 23



Harry's first words assured her that she had the complete confidence of the young man.

News from the Organizations

The New Year

It is here and well begun. The "forty below" is doing its bit and already the daylight comes each morning a little bit earlier than the one before. It is worth getting up to face the sunrise and feel that we are on the highway to summer with all its possibilities of seed time and harvest and better days.

For the United Farmers there ought to be from the first the carefully planned purpose of aggressive action. The foundations have been laid. We in Manitoba have twelve good men elected to say the words we would have said and do the work we would have done at Ottawa. We have four hundred local groups organized for the service of rural life. We have in each a group of nine specially chosen for responsibility and work on behalf of their neighbors—a local board on which primarily the local's success depends. We have twelve district groups—chosen at district conventions to handle the organization within the district, to look after the district debating series and to work throughout the year for the fullest success of the locals in each district area. We have the machinery—the question is have we the power—the steam—the "juice"—the electric energy—the social and intellectual and moral dynamic, needed to make it go.

Sure, we have it, but it may need stirring up—stimulation. January is the month to do it. The local or district that doesn't get awake till January has gone, has lost more than one-twelfth of its opportunity. Begin early and make it your definite objective to secure a community vitalized and informed above any level attained in 1921. Make 1922 the best year yet.—W.R.W.

What They Are Saying

"A man told me last Friday the U.G.G. was twice as strong as before the election. I think the time never was so opportune as now to launch a campaign of education on the whole movement including the economy and The Guide. The fact that we have made such a clean sweep with such good majorities has had a wonderful effect on our people in increasing their sympathy with the movement. They are saying we really did it at last. They recognize that the farmers did stick together and there is a feeling of pride among the farmers such as I never saw before. They are all feeling so good they cannot resist talking about it."

In these terms one of our local workers writes the U.F.M. Central office. If this is so it is plainly the duty of the organization to take cognizance of the situation to redouble its efforts at complete enrollment. The first three months of the year is the ideal time. The local that doesn't get well up to strength in those months stands a poor chance of getting anywhere during the year. Now is the time to go and make 1922 the banner year.

Closing List

Below will be found the latest additions to the donation list of the U.F.M. provincial association bringing it up to the close of the year 1921. With the others which have appeared it is a fine expression of the loyalty of Manitoba farmers in a difficult year to their own organization.

St. George's local.....	\$25.00
Hartney local	15.00
Holland local	26.75
Benito local	50.00
Macdonald local	20.20
Bethany local	15.00
Myrtle local	25.00
Steep Rock local.....	15.00
Rounthwaite local	9.25

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; J. B. Musselman, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association, Regina; or W. B. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

Contributed by the Provincial Secretaries

Resolutions Re Membership Fee

Two resolutions regarding the membership fees, which will come before the U.F.A. annual convention in January, follow:

Resolution from Gleichen Local No. 96: "Whereas, the work of Central office has been steadily increasing as our organization expands, both in matter of membership and diversity of service rendered; therefore be it resolved that the membership fee be increased to \$10 per year."

Resolution from Strathcona Constituency U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Independent Political Association:

"Whereas, at the last annual convention of the U.F.A., held in Edmonton, January 18 to 21, 1921, a constitutional amendment was passed raising the annual membership fee by one dollar per annum, to take effect in 1922, and,

"Whereas, the objects for which the U.F.A. is working can only be attained when the greatest possible proportion of the rural population are members of our organization, and,

"Whereas, we believe that this increase in dues will work greatly to the detriment of the U.F.A. for the following reasons: (1) Owing to the greatly

decreased prices for farm products many farmers are hard pressed to meet their financial obligations and any increase in dues will be a hardship and will mean the loss of many members, and, (2) The increased revenue from the higher dues would be offset to a considerable extent by the loss of old members and many returned soldiers and others whom we need in the organization would be prevented from joining us, thus the membership would be restricted and probably but little, if any, more money would be raised by this increase, and,

"Whereas we believe that the correct principle for the U.F.A. is to keep the membership fee down at least to the present level, and to increase the number of members, thus raising more revenue and at the same time strengthening our influence;

"Therefore be it resolved, that this convention go on record as being absolutely opposed to any increase in the membership fee as being contrary to the best interests of the U.F.A."

It is interesting to note that the membership fee in the United Farmers of British Columbia, which is one of the youngest farmers' organizations in the Dominion, is \$3.00 per annum.

Saskatchewan Annual Convention

The regular annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association will be held in the city of Regina, February 14 to 17, preceded by a full meeting of the Central board on Monday, February 13.

The trading convention of the association is called to convene at 10 a.m., Tuesday the 14th. At this meeting a report and financial statement of the trading department will be presented, and the two debenture holders' representatives on the Central Board elected.

The formal opening of the general convention will be at 2 p.m., Tuesday the 14th. At this session there will be the regular opening exercises and the presentation of reports.

All delegates to the annual convention will be welcome to attend the trading convention also. It is not intended to discuss in any detail the affairs of the trading department in the general convention when the separate trading convention is being held.

Interesting Features

There will be a number of interesting features on the agenda which will be given more prominence as definite arrangements materialize, but the chief issues of the convention will deal with such outstanding and universally interesting problems as wheat marketing, the equalization of values between farm produce and other commodities, standardization of farm wages, reduction of freight rates, the outcome of the provincial and federal elections held during the past year, and the association's future relationship to both federal and provincial politics.

Contract Wheat Pool Report

A comprehensive report will be submitted by the association's representative on the interprovincial committee which during the past year has given careful study to the controlling contract wheat pool which was under consideration at the time of the last annual convention, and the reasons will be given why the committee concluded that the plan is impracticable and recommended in a report, which the Canadian Council of Agriculture approved, that for the time being no further effort be made for its establishment.

The Paramount Issue

The re-instatement of national wheat marketing as under the former Canadian Wheat Board is sure to bring up a very full discussion. Every district convention in the province passed a resolution in favor of the re-establishment of the

Wheat Board, as did also the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, but a similar resolution was defeated by a majority vote at the annual meeting of the United Grain Growers. The problem of wheat marketing will doubtless be the paramount issue of the convention, though the re-introduction by District No. 16 of the question of the Association's future relation to provincial politics is sure to place that ever interesting matter in the forefront of the absorbing questions of the convention.

Campaign of Prejudice

The organized campaign through which we have been passing during the last eight months, having as its sole purpose the weakening of the movement through creating prejudice against the elected leaders, the association itself and our farmers' companies, would be no less vehement had the leaders been an entirely different set of men from what they were, but if the critics of the officers and of the institution will come to the convention as authorized delegates and there make their views known, as will be their right, interest will be added to the convention and the atmosphere can certainly be cleared for all true friends of the association and the farmers' movement generally.—J.B.M.

Happy at 25 Below

"Although it was 25 below we had a full house" is a statement which is certainly a guarantee of enthusiasm, particularly when it refers to the country. The quotation is from a letter forwarded to the Central office by Jas. H. Toland, secretary of the Ruskin local at Swift Current, Sask., which reads as follows:

"Am sending check for \$3.15 for three members to our local. We held a box social, a draw for a pig, and a dance in the Ruskin school house, and although it was 25 below we had a full house and cleared \$55, and am sending R. M. Johnston \$40 for political funds to N.N.P.P.A."

In acknowledging receipt of the membership fees the organization department replied as follows: "We are pleased to see that there is a good deal of activity in your local, and that you are having some splendid times. Your practical interest in the welfare of the Progressive movement is quite in evidence by your contribution of \$40 to the political fund. We hope you will have a series of good meetings through the winter."

Relief for Drought Areas

For the purpose of affording a measure of relief to stock-owners residing in the drought area of Alberta, an arrangement has been made between the Dominion and provincial governments and the railways operating in Alberta, whereby a free rate will be given on feed shipped south, and on stock shipped north for feeding purposes. Agents have also been appointed by the Department of Agriculture to take charge of relief work in the various drought-stricken districts. This information was given in letters received by the U.F.A. Central office from Geo. Hoadley, minister of agriculture.

Following are the regulations under which stock may be shipped:

1. Free transportation will be granted for two ear loads only, to any one stockholder shipping from dry area to feed area.

2. No certificates will be issued to any person owning more than 100 head of cattle and horses, including work-horses, or more than 300 head of sheep.

3. Co-operative shipments may be received when owners sign application jointly.

4. Applicant is required to have the recommendation of a bank manager or the secretary of a municipality before certificates are issued.

5. Applicant is required to give proof as to arrangements made in location, feed, water, and care of stock at destination.

6. No certificates will be issued for return shipments unless application has been made and approved prior to original date of shipment.

7. Certificates will be issued for the free movement of cattle and sheep to feed areas up to and including January 15, 1922.

8. No stock will be moved outside of the province of Alberta.

9. All applications to be mailed to the deputy minister, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alberta.

The Department of Agriculture has also purchased between 1,200 and 1,400 tons of hay, which will be shipped to the south as required, either for cash or on credit.

The names of the agents in charge of the distribution of relief, and their districts, are given below:

A. W. Murphy, Bindloss. Units 212, 213, 182, 211, 152.

P. J. Biddell, Medicine Hat. Units 121, 122, 151, 181, 91, 93, 63, and two north rows of townships in units 61 and 62.

E. G. Minielly, Manyberries. The south rows of townships in units 61 and 62. All units 31, 32, 1, 2, 3.

A. D. McKenzie, Milk River. Units 4, 5, 6, 7, 35.

M. L. Freng, Lethbridge. Units 100, 101, 130, 66, 67, 68, 37, 38, 8, 9.

W. Wilson, Enchant. Units 97, 125, 126, 156.

Old Officers Re-elected

The annual meeting of the Freedom U.F.A. local was attended by practically all members, and a large number of visitors. The feature of the evening was the re-election of all the old officers, with the exception of three new directors. A joint meeting was held with Barrhead local to discuss the resolutions that will come before the annual convention.

New Postal Card Rates

Secretaries are reminded that post office regulations which came into effect with the new year changed post cards from third to first class matter, and make it necessary to use a two-cent stamp instead of a one-cent stamp, as formerly, for printed post cards.

Dance for Delegates

A social evening and dance, exclusively for delegates and visitors to the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. annual convention, will be held on Monday evening, January 16, from 8 to 12, at the Plaza, in the Lougheed Building, corner of 1st St. West and Sixth Ave., Calgary. Refreshments will be served at regular restaurant prices. Excellent floor, best music. Ladies are especially invited.

The New Army Entrenches

WE all hate the thought of armies, but fortunately every legion does not exist for the purpose of wiping out the race. After the world-wide struggle for freedom a large number of our boys brought home with them other battalions. This new contingent was not out to destroy—its mission was to build up and repair our national life after the depletion it suffered during the recent conflict. Accordingly, without any noticeable upheaval, Canada's newly acquired army dug itself in for the purpose of conquest. The victory in this case was not one of subjection but of adaptation, of the mastery of a new mode of living and of mental readjustment.

On arriving in this country these untrained battalions were not sent broadcast through the country without help. The Home Branch of the Soldier Settlement Board, of which there is a division in each province, did all it could to see that assistance was given to the soldier's families on farms. District supervisors were placed in the field to act as counsellors for the men, while trained home economics workers looked after the interests of the women. The Board also organized short courses for the women in the nearest large centre, so that they might receive expert advice on questions related to the home and the care of children. Not only did they receive benefit in that direction but they profited still more by the social side of the short courses. Remember that these women in many cases are miles from a neighbor, after having been accustomed to living in thickly populated districts in the older lands.

If you want to see how this new army is bringing about a tremendous victory you should visit some of the soldier families in the pioneer districts of Canada. Before you do so, let me impress upon your mind the fact that the women living on the outer fringe of civilization are laboring under many difficulties. Most of them came from other lands where conditions are entirely different from what they are here; they led lives which far from approximate anything on this side of the Atlantic and so naturally felt somewhat homesick and strange on reaching unfamiliar shores. However, as soon as they settled on their farms, there was so much to do that in a short time they reduced the mountains of difficulties to molehills.

Very recently I went to see some of the women who migrated from older lands with their soldier husbands. To watch them in their homes, and out of them, working cheerfully as active partners in enterprises which are building up our country, was an education in itself.

The first family I visited is homesteading in a district on the west side of Lake Winnipeg. Here are an ex-street car motorman and an English farmerette who are firmly entrenched. Before the war Mrs. Ball lived at home with her mother in one of the beautiful spots of Northamptonshire. When the great conflict drained the country of men she enlisted in the land army as a farmerette, which entailed working from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. doing gardening and looking after the cow stables. While the knowledge obtained through this experience would be of some use, yet it was hardly sufficient to fit a person for pioneering in the West.

The Irresistible Call of the Country

However, Mrs. Ball, together with many other English brides, found herself in Winnipeg just when the Reds were having a little outburst—in other words at the time of the general strike in 1919. Her husband tried his old job of piloting street cars but did not find the work congenial, so it was not long before they decided to go homesteading, with the aid of the Soldier Settlement Board.

Clearing bush land is not one of the simplest jobs on the face of the earth; neither is it the swiftest. As there was a lot of scrub to remove before a crop could be put in, the Balls decided to go in for dairying. They secured some good stock and are gradually improving it so that in the near future

A Whole Contingent of Old Country Brides Arrived After the War—Many of Them are Making

Excellent Pioneers

By Margaret M. Speechly



Left: Rounding up cattle agrees with this hardy pioneer. Centre: A settler's cosy home near Edrans, Man. Right: A proud mother and her young son.

The smiles that pioneers give you.

they hope to have a first-class herd of milkers.

When it comes to the actual milking Mrs. Ball is not one inch behind the men of the family. She also feeds the calves and does her share of the outside chores. These enterprising settlers were shipping 16 gallons of milk a day, at a time when many herds were going dry.

The Garden Helps Out

In the summer the Balls have a famous garden. Mrs. Ball put the seed in and helped to keep it in good shape during the season. As there were campers on the shores of the lake not far distant, these enterprising settlers conceived the idea that there would be a good market for their garden stuff among the visitors from the city. On two mornings each week Mr. and Mrs. Ball loaded a cart and drove to the village to market their produce. To show what a roaring trade they did, on a certain day 300 cobs of corn were sold in a short time. At first Mrs. Ball found it difficult to know what quantities of vegetables to sell for certain prices, so she learned from a friendly New Canadian neighbor how to "bunch" the products. At the end of the season one half the money made from the garden was Mrs. Ball's share, with which she purchased a hand power sewing machine that is of great assistance in the home.

Soon it was found that vegetables and milk were not sufficient to fill the needs of the many customers. Accordingly eggs and poultry were added to the list. In order to meet the demand Mrs. Ball found it necessary to buy a neighbor's birds even though her own flock was a fine one. One day, when in Winnipeg with her husband who was making a payment to the Board, she went to the College of Agriculture to learn the most scientific methods of killing and dressing fowl.

While Mrs. Ball is a great woman to help outside, she is equally efficient in the cosy frame house. When she started homesteading she did not know how to make either bread or butter. A New Canadian neighbor initiated her into the mysteries of bread baking, while her husband taught her how to churn. As I spent a whole day with these interesting people I had more than one opportunity of sampling the products of the home, all of which were delicious.

A happier family could not be found

anywhere for they are enthusiastic about their arduous life, and about the satisfactory results attending their efforts. Their success is due to applying intelligence to everyday problems, to enquiring of others how to do things, to ambition for the future and to their manner of living. To quote Mrs. Ball, "When the check comes from the creamery we put by what we owe to the Board and then live on the rest. If there's not enough to get what is wanted we go without, that's all there is to it."

A few days afterwards I dropped in at the homestead of another settler. There I was welcomed most graciously by an Old Country woman and her husband. The washing was just being finished, but I was cordially asked to warm up by the stove while the last chores were being done. The house of three rooms was brand new this year, equipped with furniture made by the man of the house. These pioneers also arrived in Manitoba at the time of the rendezvous of the Reds, with the determination of going on to the land.

As Mr. Hill had spent some time in rural Canada he knew life here was going to be different from what it was in England, so he did his best to tell his wife what to expect. He was originally a sailor, but, previous to the war, became more attached to the land. Mrs. Hill was a nurse in England, and also a licensed sanitary inspector, so when she started Canadian pioneering it was like commencing life all over again. However, her professional knowledge came in very handy as there are two beautiful children in the family who are brought up according to the best methods. They are certainly splendid samples of humanity, which is a great comfort when miles from the nearest doctor.

With most of the members of the legion which reached our shores about two years ago, Mrs. Hill had a good deal to learn about ways and means of homemaking on the farm, but it was not long before she got into the way of baking and churning. She eagerly searched for every new short cut and labor-saving scheme that would help her to be a more efficient homemaker. "I go in for Extension Service literature," said Mrs. Hill, explaining that she learned to make butter from a bulletin. She and her husband firmly believe that farm journals are excellent investments and so scan them carefully for new ideas each month.

"You know, I can't understand people coming out to this country and not liking it," exclaimed Mrs. Hill as she was getting dinner ready, and she meant it most emphatically. That this is the only life for her was plainly evident by everything she said and did. Naturally, you would not expect an Old Country nurse to be versed in farming—let alone Canadian agriculture. However, when Mrs. Hill knew she was coming to this country to live on the land she persuaded an uncle to teach her how to milk. That knowledge has been most useful for when her husband is away she does overalls and does the milking alone, beside other outside chores. Mrs. Hill also takes the opportunity of adding to the family income by shipping cream and marketing poultry and eggs. Although breaking scrub land is not a speedy job, the Hills are greatly encouraged with the results of real toil and hard labor, and feel satisfied that country life is the only existence they care for. Mrs. Hill declared emphatically that she would not live in a city for anything. Surely this is the type of colonists we want in a new country like ours.

Real Partnership

One frosty morning a field supervisor of the Soldier Settlement Board drove me to see a family who had only recently started farming "on their own." A good barn, built by the settler himself, was visible from the main road. For a dwelling place the family of three occupied a log granary until a house could be built. When we drove into the yard, Mr. Theodore was killing beef and his wife was helping with other outside chores. The supervisor put up the team and then helped the settler, while I went inside to hear how the new comers liked the country. Mrs. Theodore was enthusiastic about the life, even though she never experienced anything like it before. "I used to be afraid of a cow," laughed this pioneer woman, "but now I milk, feed calves and do stable work every day. I had a great time learning but do not think anything of it now. My little girl of ten years milk three cows too." Surely that is real co-operation. Mrs. Theodore resided in a London suburb until embarking for Canada.

After the killing was completed Mr. Theodore came inside to relate some of his experiences. He explained that clearing scrub land was slow and tedious, but they were getting along famously. "We are doing nicely but I never could have managed if it were not for my wife. She's just fine around the place and does the work as well as any man."

Both of these pioneers are eagerly looking forward to having a new home, which is to be built this winter. Of course it will mean a tremendous expenditure in labor for the logs have to be cut and hauled some miles before the actual building can be done. It is not an easy job in the depth of winter when miles of snow must be covered in the teeth of a biting wind. Still, when the ultimate result is a comfortable home, the toil is not counted. Moreover, when Mr. Theodore goes away from home for the timber he knows that his wife and daughter will carry on the work of the farm. With such hardy pioneers as these making good in every sense of the word, the future for our Dominion seems unlimited.

The next homestead I visited was also in scrub country, so the people living there were going in for poultry and dairying. One of the first things I noticed was a newly erected hen house, built according to the plans of poultry experts. This year the Drysdals had 300 chickens, making a specialty of pure-bred Leghorns. Until lately they have been shipping birds live weight, but Mrs. Drysdale realized that a better price is commanded by the dressed commodity, so she in future is going to clean and pluck the birds before marketing. The very idea of drawing a chicken filled her with horror when she first had to do it. However, she has overcome this dislike and does the work as efficiently as if she had lived on a farm all her life.

Continued on Page 26



Homesteading appeals to this happy trio

Midwinter's Cosy Garments

No. 1095, Ladies' and Misses' Dress—Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust. Size 36 requires $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36-inch material for jumper and $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36-inch material for guimp.

No. 1062, Ladies' House Dress—Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards 36-inch material.

No. 1256, Ladies' Dress—Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40-inch material.

No. 9252, Ladies' Corset Cover—Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 36-inch material with $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards edging.

No. 1243, Ladies' and Misses' Dress—Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 5 yards 36-inch material.

No. 9805, Ladies' and Misses' Bloomers—Sizes 24, 28, 32 and 36 inches waist measure. Size 28 requires $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36-inch material.

No. 9902, Child's Dress—Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 32-inch contrasting.

No. 9925, Girls' Dress—Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material.

No. 1164, Boys' Suit—Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2 yards 32-inch material with $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards binding.

No. 9461, Child's Rompers—Sizes 1, 2 and 4 years. Size 4 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 18-inch contrasting.

No. 9522, Set of Hats—Sizes ladies', misses' and girls'. Any size requires for No. 1 or 1A $\frac{1}{4}$ yard 24-inch material. For other requirements see pattern envelope.

No. 9917, Boys' Suit—Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 12-inch contrasting.

No. 1173, Girls' Dress—Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material for waist and $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material for skirt.

No. 1254, Girls' Dress—Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 3 yards 36-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 36-inch lining.

No. 9600, Ladies' Apron—Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 32-inch material.

No. 9379, Girls' Middy Dress—Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material for skirt and $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material for blouse.

No. 9375, Men's and Boys' Shirt—Sizes 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 13, 14, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, 15, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$, 16, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, 17, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, 18, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 19 inches neck measure. Size 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ requires $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36-inch material.

No. 1258, Ladies' Dress—Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36-inch light material with $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch dark material.

No. 1075, Ladies' Dress—Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material.

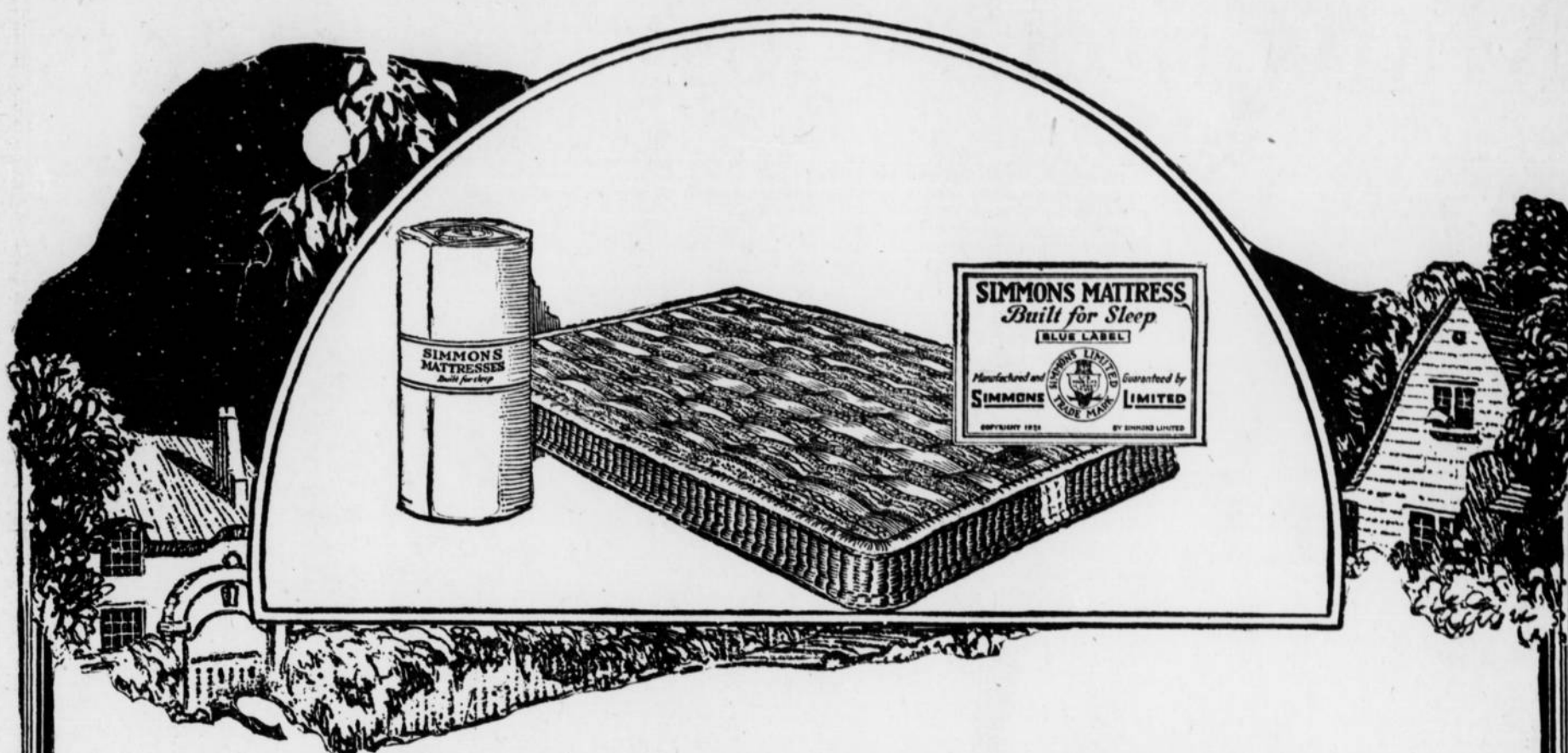
No. 1171, Ladies' and Misses' Dress—Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 32-inch material for jumper and $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36-inch material for guimp.

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Marketing Eggs in Alberta

System of Careful Grading of Farm Product and Quality Basis of Payment
Successful—By Amy J. Roe

DURING the frosty days of January and February the question of marketing eggs may not be the farmers most troublesome problem. In such weather, even though the price of a dozen fresh eggs in a city store hovers around the dollar mark, the hens refuse to lay and there are few eggs to sell. In the spring and summer when every hen in the flock seems to be trying to beat the egg-laying record of the year previous, her owner usually finds the price of eggs has dropped as the thermometer rose. It looks sometimes as if the eggs were hardly worth the trouble and expense of taking to town. It is then that farm men and women ask, as a good many of them did ask during the last year, if there is not a better system of marketing eggs than we have at the present time.

Alberta has been working since 1917 a quality basis for marketing eggs. The idea did not originate in Alberta as it has been used in Denmark and Sweden for over twenty years, used in the United States and in Eastern Canada for about five years. Alberta is determined to establish an unexcelled reputation for Alberta eggs, and at the same time make it possible for the farmer to get the best price available for his product. In order to bring this about the egg and poultry marketing service was established, nearly five years ago, jointly by the Dominion and provincial departments of agriculture.

Co-operation Between Departments

The provincial government, with J. H. Hare as provincial poultry commissioner, has charge of the direct handling of the product and the furnishing of the capital to carry on the work. The Dominion department of agriculture carries on the educational and organization work among the producers and have G. M. Cormie, Dominion poultry representative, in charge of the work. There is very close co-operation between the Dominion and provincial departments and workers to make this service of real benefit to the farmers. Such departmental direction as has been provided will continue until the producers themselves are able to form their own marketing organization and take charge of the work.

Those who wish to avail themselves of the marketing service may organize an egg circle, but any recognized farmers' organization, either of men or women, may utilize the service. Individual shippers may also send their produce to be marketed. There are about 70 active egg circles shipping to the marketing service at the present time.

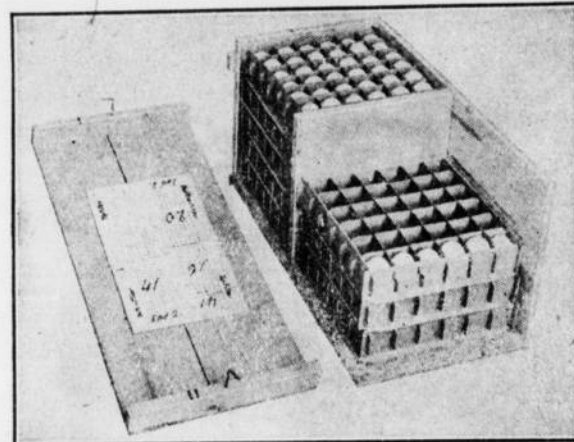
Where an organization wishes to ship eggs a committee is appointed to look after the marketing. The committee gets someone to act as shipper. He may be one of the members of the committee but more often is the local storekeeper. The shipper signs an agreement accepting the appointment as shipper and agreeing to forward all produce, brought to him through the association, to the marketing service, to use the egg case plan and to turn over to the producers the exact amounts due them as indicated on the grading reports. In the past it was the custom to pay the shipper a commission out of the current prices, but during the last year this was changed and now he is paid a flat rate of two cents a dozen

over the price allowed the producer.

The Case Plan

The "case plan" is used by the shipper to show the exact location and quantity of eggs sent by each producer. The standard 30-dozen egg case is used and on the lid of the case this plan of the case is fastened. Ten large squares represent the ten fillers and each of these is divided in 36 small squares corresponding exactly with the number of eggs the case will hold. The ends of the case are marked one and two and the location of each lot of eggs is carefully marked on the plan. By this system the candler at the central grading station is able to grade and report each individual's shipment.

The marketing service pays on the basis of quality. Each producer receives a report showing the



Egg case being packed according to the "case plan." Each producer's shipment can be seen to be numbered on the plan on lid of case.

grade and price of his product. There are three grades used, "extras," "firsts" and "seconds." The eggs are graded according to freshness, soundness, weight and cleanliness. The transportation, grading and selling expenses are deducted from the gross sale price and the net amount is returned to the producers either directly or through the local shipping agent. It is the policy to advance to the producers the approximate market price immediately the goods are graded because of the desire on their part for prompt returns.

Quality Basis of Payment

At the end of the financial year (December), any surplus there may be is divided among those who made use of the service according to the quantity and quality of eggs marketed by them. For the year 1920 the surplus paid was three cents a dozen on extras and one cent a dozen on firsts.

The "case plan" for shipping and the quality basis of payment cuts out much of the loss that existed under the old method of marketing eggs. Producers who are paid according to the quality of their product make a point of gathering eggs regularly, of selling the cleanest and the largest eggs, and of keeping the eggs as cool as possible till the time of shipment. Where the egg case plan is used they need not hold the eggs a long time until they have the case full for shipping, but send along to the shipper whatever quantity they have on hand whenever there is a chance to town. The shipper getting in eggs from a number of people regularly sends them forward more frequently. He will not, as the local store keeper is liable to do, where this service is not in operation, hold them for a rising market. Instructions are given to both the producer and the shipper as to the proper care in handling eggs and this, combined with the more rapid movement of the eggs from the producer to the marketing centre, has resulted in a better quality of egg being marketed in Alberta.

Under this system of marketing the producer gets the best price available for his product and is rewarded for putting a high grade product on the market. Take a concrete example: a farm woman who took particular pride and care of her flock of hens sold through the marketing service 1,518 dozen "extras," 278 dozens of "ones" and received at the time of sale a good market price for the eggs. At the end of the year she received a neat little cheque for \$48.33 as her share of the surplus of the egg marketing service. Her share was a generous one as she

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Boiling Down Wash Day

Laundering on a Farm is a Big Proposition to Handle. Many Things Can Be Done Ahead of Time to Save Labor—By Margaret M. Speechly

UNTIL recent years Monday was the one and only time when washing was done. In fact a homemaker always felt as though something were wrong if the laundry was not out of the way at the very beginning of the week. Lately, however, many women have adopted the plan of washing on Tuesday, using Monday for general tidying after the week-end, for the preparation of meals in advance, and for dealing with certain laundry chores.

Let's commence boiling down wash day by planning meals. It seems a queer way in which to go about the job but nevertheless it is closely connected with the reduction of labor on wash day. Make a point of cooking sufficient quantities of food in advance so that it will not be necessary to stop in the middle of washing to prepare the meat or to make a pudding. Plan to have a roast or a piece of boiled meat on Monday so that there will be cold meat for the next day. Cook plenty of vegetables and make what is left over into a scalloped dish, which will only need to be reheated in the oven. If you are an apostle of the cold-pack method you will have plenty of canned food in the cellar which is invaluable every day, but especially when wishing to reduce Tuesday's work to a minimum.

A pudding ready to reheat or to serve with canned or dried fruit is a great help on Tuesday. Try a cornstarch mold flavored to suit taste of the family and serve with apple sauce or dried fruits. A tapioca cream made in the double boiler and put in a cool place (without emptying from the pan) can be readily reheated on Tuesday.

It is a good plan to take stock of the cake box on Monday so that it may be replenished if necessary. A double batch of muffins or tea biscuits made for supper will furnish enough for breakfast the next morning. Macaroni and cheese, baked beans, or some other substantial dish put in the oven at a convenient time on Monday will be suitable for Tuesday's supper.

Monday can also be used for handling some of the laundry chores. Commencing right at the beginning, it is economical to provide every member of the family with a laundry bag in which to put soiled clothes. The rooms are kept tidy and when you come to gather the laundry all you have to do is to pick up each person's bag. Any piece of strong cotton cloth is suitable for a bag such as this; in fact it does not matter if it is made of patchwork.

Sorting clothes helps to reduce the time spent in washing. With table linen, body linen, etc., placed in neat piles near where you are going to work, the washing will be done with less effort than usual. It is a good plan to mend holes in everything except stockings before laundering, for then you can go ahead with the job without fear of increasing the size of the rent.

Remove Stains on Monday

It is not safe to trust to soap and water to take out stains. In fact it is most unwise, as those materials set some spots so that only strong chemicals can remove them. The Guide of May 11, 1921, contains an article which shows how to remove many stains. More information on the subject can be found in a bulletin, entitled, Laundering and

Dyeing, which the Manitoba Department of Agriculture distributes free of charge.

Soaking helps in a large measure to reduce the wear and tear upon clothing by loosening dirt so that it falls out easily when washed. It is not much trouble to get ready a tub of water for soaking and the results are such that time, labor and wear and tear are saved.

Most people in the West are obliged to use hard water, which necessitates taking some steps to render it soft. Washing soda is the best material to employ for

this purpose as it does the work satisfactorily and is reasonably cheap. One pound of soda dissolved in a quart of water makes a good "stock solution" which may be kept in a sealer and used as desired. Owing to the wide variation in hardness of water, it is impossible to tell exactly how much of this solution should be employed. However, two tablespoons of the liquid will be sufficient to "break" one gallon of moderately hard water. It is never wise to add soda to washing water unless it is in solution, as undissolved crystals will eat holes in the cloth. Soften water for soaking before putting the articles in.

Lukewarm water is preferable to cold water for soaking, as it loosens the dirt on collars and cuffs more easily. Soak only white clothes as colored garments are almost sure to run. Use a good, neutral soap or some soap jelly and apply to all soiled parts. Roll up each piece as it is soaped and put it under water.

Special attention should be given to handkerchiefs even though no one in the family has a cold. Soak overnight in a solution of one cup salt to two quarts (eight cups) water. If there is a large number of handkerchiefs, double the amounts given above.

Make a Supply of Soap Jelly

Soap jelly is a very handy thing to have on wash day, as suds can be made with it in no time. Shave a bar of mild soap into a saucepan, add eight cups water and heat gradually until dissolved. Cool slightly and pour into a sealer which is not suitable for canning. Soap chips sold in large packages or bulk are usually of a good quality and are easily handled.

When it comes to wash day itself the program will not seem nearly so heavy with the meals off your mind and the clothes in readiness for the machine. Put the water on the stove to heat as early as possible. It is a good plan to know the amount of water you generally put into the machine or wash tubs so that you will use the correct proportion of washing soda solution. Before putting in a load of clothes, add the softener and enough soap jelly to make a good suds. You will be surprised how soon it will dissolve. All hard water used, even in the boiler, should be treated with soda.

It is generally agreed that the following order for a family wash gives the best results.

1. Table linen — tablecloths, tray cloths, serviettes, doilies, centrepieces, etc.
2. Bed linen—sheets, pillow slips, towels (unless very soiled), bureau scarfs, etc.
3. Body linen—blouses, skirts, shirts, dresses, aprons, underwear, handkerchiefs.
4. Colored articles — (a) dresses, skirts, shirts, rompers. (b) overalls, dusters and other very soiled pieces.
5. Hosiery.

It is interesting to know that even though water is soiled, it is still able to wash clothes clean. Therefore it is not necessary to throw away water because it looks dirty. As each lot of clothing is removed from the tub or machine add more hot water and soap jelly.

Be Sure to Rinse Thoroughly

This gives added importance to rinsing, for unless the soiled water is thoroughly removed, the garments will have a grey appearance. The best rinsing is done by placing the clothes in the machine in water softened as before. Run it for a few minutes and put through the wringer. Rinse in another water to ensure a good color.

If you have no suitable place in the cellar or attic for drying clothes in this weather, have a rack put up in the ceiling. This can be operated on two pulleys which allow it to be lowered or raised at will.



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Yesterday's Lessons in Economy

Some of the Plans Used in Olden Times to Meet the Conditions

Prevailing—By Jane Gordon

DURING the year just closed my work in connection with the farm women's organizations has taken me into many farm homes. That experience, coupled with my personal experience living in Manitoba for many years as a farm woman, has made me fairly well acquainted with some of the problems which are confronting farm women at the present time. I hear so many farm women in a bewildered, worried sort of way say, "I really do not see how I am going to manage this year to make ends meet, nor how I am going to be able to decently and comfortably clothe the children for the winter. Everything the farmer has to sell has gone down in price and everything we have to buy seems still to be so high."

I know these facts to be true, and I know they are a sore perplexity to the woman who must plan how to make those ends meet. My mind reverts to my early days in Manitoba and my still earlier days in Ontario, to the little contrivances and ingenuities practiced by both my mother and myself in those other days of hard times. I had the fortune and the misfortune of belonging to a thrifty mother and a wandering, home-changing father. It is said that "three moves are as bad as one fire." I can recall three and three movings and the exclamation of my mother, "We will soon be left with nothing but our nails to dig a living."

The most common things about us were turned to some practical use in the house. My mother had helped in one instance to look after a sick neighbor. In return she was given some wool and this combined with what we had from our own sheep was washed and prepared for use. The six children in our family helped to hand pick that wool. When it was all picked or fluffed out loosely all hands helped with the carding or combing. In this way we produced either rolls for spinning into yarn or flat sheets to lay side by side as quilt wadding. Quilts were made in those days (not bought) out of every available piece of goods that was over an inch in diameter. Mother pieced the larger patches while daughters did the smaller ones. When the quilt top was large enough linings were procured, often in the same way. Then the little wads or sheets of wool were used and the quilt was ready for quilting. No matter how poor the people were, the thrifty woman never let her children lie cold at night.

Yarn Made at Home

Wool or yarn was used to provide mits and stockings for all of the family. Men's mits were reinforced by loop darning on the inside to produce a warm fluffiness so agreeable in cold weather. Each home manufactured its own yarn and knit socks. The stockings worn then were not the present day transparent variety but rather of a more lasting, heat-giving, money-saving kind. Folks in those days believed "A penny saved is a penny earned."

When mother needed dyes she drew from the store of nature. Butternut bark yielded a rich shade of brown, for a lighter shade she used beech bark, for yellow, the goldenrod. So deftly were the different colors used that almost any desired shade could be produced. These were used to color yarns and warps for the making of rag carpets.

Even wool blankets and wool tweeds for men's suits were made at home. Warm winter footwear my mother made in the home by sewing over the foot part of a stocking into a sort of a low moccasin or overlay that had been previously prepared from several thicknesses of cloth stitched all over in such a way that it was rendered fairly hard. These were warm and comfy beyond doubt and had the additional virtue of being noiseless. Children wore these and seldom anything else except on wet days and then it was a case of stay indoors. Children clad in these did not suffer from chilblains. In the summertime the problem of footwear for the little ones was not such an acute one. For a couple of months at least the

"Lord's leather can be turned to the Lord's weather."

From the legs and arms of discarded worn out underwear of adults I made smaller suits for the children. The legs of worn out cashmere stockings helped along the same line. Drawers, creepers and sleeves for sweaters were made out of these. Perhaps farm women should be careful nowadays not to let the finance minister hear of this. Save us from having to put down on the income tax form the number of stocking legs used and the saving therefrom.

People in those olden days of hard times could not afford expensive mattresses, but used instead straw filled ticks which were kept fresh and clean by frequent changing of the straw. As for comfort—well try one, if you have not done so before and I dare say you will find them far more comfortable than many of the lumpy, hard mattresses used today.

The women of the house wore soft quilted petticoats (now do not raise your hands in holy horror). They were neatly and carefully made and were trimmed with pretty needle work. I think the women of those days suffered less from joint and limb troubles than do the women today. But then we did not have osteopaths and chiropractors to massage away our ills. We conserved what health we had instead of trying to bring it back at big prices.

Everything Available Used

Old furs were used in many ways, on hats, as storm collars, muffs, and insoles in winter moccasins. Feathers too were used in many ways to protect the family from the cold and add to the general comfort. They were used in feather quilts or comforters, pillows, and in tied feather covers to lay over hard, cold mattresses, cushions for lounges and easy chairs, and coarser feather cushions for foot comforts in sleighs. Feathers can be had in such quantities in this country. I know a young teacher who, with a gopher trap, caught enough hawks and woodpeckers to have feathers sufficient for two pillows and a cushion.

Now that wool blankets are such a shameful price, and even at that are only part wool, I have extended the life of mine by reinforcing with flannelette. I covered all one side of the blanket and have doubled its service and still retained the cozy, wool warmth. By braiding rags together and sewing them into rugs I have nice soft mats to put at the bedside and these are very comfortable on a cold winter morning. Today women can make sheets, pillow cases, stand covers, children's underwear, corset covers, undershirts, aprons and a dozen other articles from flour sacks, and splendid towels from one brand of sugar sacks.

High Price of Fruit

The price of fruit often puts it beyond the buying power of the average farm woman's purse. A well planned and carefully kept garden has helped me solve this problem. Pumpkin, squash, marrow, citron, ripe cucumber and even the white carrot I found made excellent and tasty desserts. Raspberries and the black and red currants, will grow in the average garden. The wild fruits, such as saskatoons, cherries and strawberries all help. Women can feed their families well without buying expensive fruit. I do, and am very proud of my fruit cupboard.

Matches may seem a small item, but are they? Forty-five cents worth are only in and out. When my children were young they were employed or rather entertained by the useful play of splitting some dry, light wood very finely. These splinters they cut about five or six inches long and about the thickness of a match. These we used to light lamps and lanterns and the candles. We made candles at home in those days. Candle making with the proper moulds was a simple and economical process, and one the children went into ecstasies over.

Soap, soap and still more soap, is what is needed on the farm. The woman

Continued on Page 31

The Grain Growers' Guide

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Let's Have Simple Meals

*Plain Living and High Thinking Make
Lives Last Long*

HAVE you ever sat down to a meal that was a perfect mob scene of calories? Everyone who has travelled around the country knows what I mean. Some women's standard for a meal is a "spread" that fails to leave vacant one inch of tablecloth. A bird's eye view of the family board reveals a regular banquet—one or two kinds of meat, potatoes, carrots, beans, bread and butter, tea biscuits, pickled beets, green tomato pickles, relish, pudding, pie and sometimes cookies. No wonder the table groans.

However, the table is only wood. If you happen to be a visitor you are bewildered by the vast expanse of food confronting you. The family are accustomed to such banquets and anyway if they choose to do without one of the many items of the meal they can do so without a commotion being caused. When a stranger there is no chance of escaping from the fate that awaits you. Unless you eat something of everything the hostess worries for fear she has not provided enough and presses you frequently to have second helpings.

Meals on the scale just mentioned are absolutely wrong in principle. The body must have food to enable it to operate properly, just as a furnace needs wood, coal and air to produce heat, but stoking a furnace is a totally different proposition from feeding a family. Best results are obtained by heaping fuel on a furnace in shovelfuls, but food is best utilized when eaten in small quantities.

By that I do not mean that anyone should starve. On the contrary, sufficient nourishing food is absolutely necessary to health, but a great variety of different foods is unnecessary for the average person. Plain wholesome food in satisfying quantities provides for growth as well as for the activity of muscles and brain, all of which ensure a healthy body. A large variety of dishes only encourages people to eat more than is necessary and gives the busy farm homemaker added work. Plain living and high thinking should be our motto in Canada.

Everyday the body needs some items from each of the following groups for furnishing energy, heat, repairs, blood regulators, and building materials. If any group is omitted from the day's meals, they will not be properly balanced:

Carbohydrates

Group 1. Foods providing energy.

Starches	Sugars
Cereals	Syrups
Breakfast foods	Sugars
Bread and crackers	Honey
Cake and cookies	Molasses
Starchy puddings	Candy
Potatoes and other starchy vegetables	Chocolate
Macaroni	Preserved fruit
Beans	Jellies
Rice, etc.	Jams
	Etc.

Fats

Group 2. Foods providing heat and energy.

Butter	Fat meat and bacon
Lard	Chocolate
Suet	Nuts

Proteins

Group 3. Foods that build and repair tissues.

Meat	Milk
Fish	Buttermilk
Eggs	Poultry
Cheese	Nuts
	Beans

Minerals

Group 4. Foods providing minerals and blood regulators.

Fruits
Oranges and lemons
Bananas
Berries
Apples, pears, etc.
Dried fruits
Etc.

Vegetables

Greens
Lettuce and celery
Potatoes
Tomatoes
Other root vegetables, etc.

Vitamins

Group 5.

Fruits
Vegetables
Eggs
Fish
Milk
Whole grains



Planning meals saves time

Starches which are used to a large extent in the body for furnishing energy are among the cheapest sources of nourishment. Sugar, a half sister to starch, is also useful for the same purpose. It is found in milk, fresh fruits, and many other foods, but unless small amounts are added to them there is not likely to be enough sugar in the diet.

Both heat and energy are supplied by fats and oils of various kinds. A meal containing pork, butter, nuts, oil or cream, is usually well supplied with this kind of fuel. Butter is not necessary at a meal when either gravy or a stew is served.

Muscles and tissues continually need replenishment when hard work is being done. Group three includes foods which are admirably suited for this purpose.

Group four is an exceedingly important one as it contains materials that are absolutely necessary for health. Children must have them for growth and adults need them for repairs. In fruits and vegetables there are found minerals such as lime, iron, phosphorus and other important substances which are necessary for building strong bones and teeth and also for keeping the blood in good condition. Blood lacking in iron is anemic while if there are no fruits and vegetables in the diet the blood soon becomes acid. Owing to climatic conditions in this country we are inclined to depend too much upon starches, sugar and meat, all of which tend to make the blood acid. Then after the long cold winters when existing almost entirely upon an acid-forming diet, there appears the usual crop of spring boils. In order to overcome this difficulty we should include as much fruit and vegetables as possible in our diet. Someone is sure to declare that fruit is far too expensive for her family. It need not be so however, for wild fruits of various kinds can be obtained in season when they may easily be canned by the cold pack method. If there is no bush around your district, plant some raspberry canes and grow your own everbearing strawberries and currants so that you will be independent of expensive fruits such as peaches, plums and pears. Even if you haven't any of the foods mentioned, there are the dried fruits which can be prepared in many appetizing ways. Don't forget that the cold pack method of canning is cheaper than doctor's bills.

Fruits and vegetables also provide bulk. In these foods there are certain woody materials which are far ahead of laxatives and are much cheaper too. If people ate more of them there would be fewer flourishing manufacturers of patent medicines.

Notice the variety of foods in group five. These are especially valuable because they are rich in vitamins. We know little about these substances yet but it has been proved over and over again that they are necessary for health and growth. All foods given in this group can be grown on a farm, so that every woman in the country should be able to provide plenty of vitamins. Sometime in the near future there will be an article in The Guide giving the latest information about these essential parts of the diet.

The stomach is truly a long-suffering organ. It frequently has to stand more abuse than any other part of the human machine as people often overtax it unmercifully. Meals consisting of a multiplicity of concoctions only tempt people to overeat; they are responsible for extensive doctor bills and much discomfort; and they take far more time to prepare than they are worth. Be satisfied with simple meals and you will live longer and have a larger bank account than would otherwise be the case.

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THE STORY OF ARCTIC SWEET CLOVER

Arctic Sweet Clover is a strain produced, by selection, by John Bracken (now president Manitoba Agricultural College) when he was Professor of Field Husbandry at Saskatchewan University, and in charge of the University farm there. The seed with which he started was secured from the South Dakota experimental station, which secured it from Russian Siberia. Professor Bracken early perceived the extreme suitability of this strain for Western Canada, and, by careful selection, developed the strain which he named Arctic Sweet Clover. The stock of seed which The Guide is offering you was grown on Professor Bracken's own farm at Tessier, Sask., and under his own supervision. It is all choice seed, tested for germination and subject to registration

under the rules of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. It has all been properly hulled and scarified and is all ready for seeding.

President Bracken was anxious to have this seed distributed as widely as possible and consequently arranged with The Grain Growers' Guide to assist in the distribution. The Guide purchased the seed from President Bracken at a price very much higher than ordinary sweet clover seed because of its excellent quality and the comparatively small quantity available. This seed is now ready for distribution and The Guide has only a sufficient quantity for a limited number of shipments.

Has Many Uses

Sweet Clover is now recognized as one of the most valuable hay and fodder crops that can be grown in the prairie provinces. It is something that our agricultural experts have sought for many years, and at last they have found it. Sweet Clover is a very valuable crop on every farm, because it has so many distinct uses, as follows:

Seed for Market

Arctic Sweet Clover when grown for seed purposes alone will produce from 300 to 700 pounds of seed per acre, but the average yield is over 500 pounds, or about 10 bushels. At present there is only a small quantity of Sweet Clover seed in the country, and of Arctic Sweet Clover only a few hundred bushels. There will be a good market for Arctic Sweet Clover seed for the next two or three years, until the supply equals the demand. It will probably bring for two or three years from 8 to 12 cents per pound, and will be equally as profitable and more certain than a grain crop. When growing for seed purposes only, the best plan is to seed three pounds to the acre in rows, 30 to 40 inches apart, so that it can be cultivated throughout the season.

A Hay Crop

Arctic Sweet Clover, like the other Sweet Clovers now on the market, is a biennial, that is, it produces seed the second year. During the first year, however, it will grow from 18 to 36 inches in height and can be cut early for a hay crop. The second year it will give two crops of hay if cut early the first time and cut high. It cures well and gives a very high yield of hay and contains all the essentials of food for stock.



Arctic Sweet Clover, grown in rows for seed on a Saskatchewan farm.

Pasture Crop

Arctic Sweet Clover makes the choicest pasture for cattle, sheep and hogs. It can be pastured the first year to a considerable extent, but the second year it will furnish pasture all through the season, because it begins to grow earlier than any other grass except winter rye, and continues growing more rapidly than any other. Furthermore Arctic Sweet Clover withstands drought better than almost any other pasture crop. When used for pasture or for hay it is usually seeded at the rate of 12 pounds per acre in drills six inches apart. In this case it should be sown with a nurse crop of wheat, oats, barley or flax.

A Soil Improver.

Arctic Sweet Clover gathers at its roots the little nodules containing nitrogen necessary to rejuvenate the soil. After pasturing it for the first and second year it can be plowed under with splendid effect on the soil. If cut for hay, the first cutting is before any weeds

have gone to seed, and it is an excellent crop for killing weeds.

Full details on the seeding and care, harvesting and threshing of Sweet Clover have been published in a series of articles in The Grain Growers' Guide, through October, November and December, or free bulletins on the subject may be obtained by writing to the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon. Any further information required may be secured by sending to The Grain Growers' Guide.

GIVEN FREE TO GUIDE READERS

Arctic Sweet Clover seed is put up in sacks of six pounds, 24 pounds and 60 pounds each. These sizes are suitable for those who wish to grow it either for seed, for hay or for pasture.

The sacks of Sweet Clover will be sent free, and there will only be a small express charge to those who assist The Guide by collecting new and renewal subscriptions for the paper in their immediate neighborhood. The Guide is making a hard-time subscription offer at present of \$1.00 for one year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years. This is just one-half the price of a year ago. It will never be any lower, and it is only made for a short time during present hard times on the farm. The Guide will send one or more sacks of Bracken's Arctic White Sweet Clover to any person in the prairie provinces on the following terms:

NOTE—YOUR OWN SUBSCRIPTION WILL NOT COUNT ON ANY OF THESE OFFERS

Shipment will be made from Mr. Bracken's farm near Saskatoon or from Regina, some time in March, in plenty of time for seeding. Express or freight charges from point of shipment are extra. Any further information required will be gladly forwarded upon application to The Grain Growers' Guide. We would recommend, however, prompt action in collecting subscriptions, as the supply of seed is limited and there will undoubtedly be a keen demand for it.

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The Everbearing Strawberry is now an established success wherever wild or cultivated strawberries can be grown. The plants are hardy and thrive well on the same attention given to ordinary strawberry plants. Plants set out in May will start flowering in June and will bear fruit about July 20, and continue bearing until killed by frost in October. Should early frost kill the blossoms the plants will recover and send out fresh blossoms in two weeks, so that a good crop of fruit the same year the plants are set out is assured. The blossoms, the green berries and the ripe fruit appear on the same plants simultaneously throughout the whole season.

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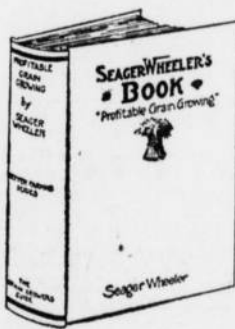
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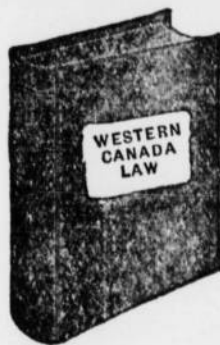
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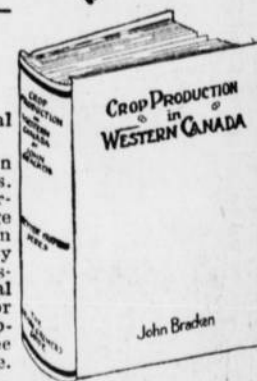


Crop Production in Western Canada

By JOHN BRACKEN

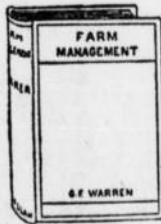
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba

The Railways of Canada Draw
to Your Attention the

New Railway Rates!

For Passengers

The advance on sleeping and parlor car tickets authorized in 1920 has been cut in half—the advance made on ordinary fares at that time having been completely taken off many months ago.

For Shippers

The percentage of advance granted to the Railways in 1920 has been reduced ten points, in addition to a five-point drop at the first of the year.

These changes became effective December 1st.

Your Cost of Living

YOUR cost of living should be directly affected. If it is not it is because (1) as the railways have pointed out before, the actual money paid for their services is an almost negligible factor in making prices, and because (2) even the huge sum now cut out of the railways' revenues and amounting to approximately—

\$25,000,000.00*

annually—becomes a very small fraction of a cent when split up among the billions upon billions of small and large articles which constitute the freight traffic of Canada during a year. And because (3) the Court which has the power to control railway rates is not able to direct who is or is not to get the benefit of reductions. In other words, whether these savings in railway charges are passed on to you—or whether they are absorbed in marketing, cannot be controlled either by the railways or the public.

BUT this fact remains: a very great sum of money—enough to build every year a small city, or a Quebec Bridge, or four hundred and fifty of the newest and most powerful locomotives—is now removed from the revenues of the Canadian Railways and should be reflected, at least to some extent, in the family budgets of all Canadians!

WHETHER your railways can continue to function without the revenue thus lost to them, is an experimental problem facing the various managements. It depends largely on whether traffic keeps up or falls off—and whether costs rise or decline. But the managements are attempting the problem cheerfully and with determination to keep Canada's railway service the cheapest, mile for mile, and among the most efficient in the world!

*Estimated.

The Railway Association of Canada

263 St. James Street
Montreal, P.Q.

306 Union Station
Winnipeg, Man.

Humidity and Heat

Health, Comfort and Conservation of
Fuel Result when the Air is Moist—

By Marion Hughes

TRY for a few minutes to think of a day last summer when you felt hot, sticky and limp. It is hard work I know, when the thermometer registers twenty degrees below zero, but just shut your eyes and make an effort to recall the "Turkish bath" sensation after a thunder storm. The atmosphere felt as if the temperature was 100 degrees while one look at the thermometer showed that it was only about 80 degrees. This formed a marked contrast to the day previous, on which you did a heavy day's work when it was 90 degrees in the shade. The reason for this difference in bodily comfort was, that after the storm the air was heavy with moisture, while on the day preceding the atmosphere was clear and the humidity low.

Whenever the air is dry, there is considerable evaporation of moisture in the form of perspiration. This keeps the body cool, for, as evaporation takes place, heat is lost. This is one of the purposes of perspiration. On a day that is heavy and muggy, however, the air is so full of moisture that it does not absorb much from the body. Therefore you feel hotter because there is less evaporation.

This fact has as much bearing upon physical comfort in winter as it has in summer, as we shall see in a minute. During the last century there has been a great change in the temperature maintained in homes. When fireplaces were depended upon for heat, 50 degrees was considered "comfortable." With the advent of stoves this average was raised to approximately 62 degrees. After some years furnaces appeared and people seemed to like a temperature of about 72 degrees. This has since been decreased to 70 degrees, which is to be preferred as far as health and saving of fuel are concerned.

Still further reduction can be effected if the air is kept sufficiently moist. A room at 68 degrees containing enough humidity to prevent rapid loss of body heat, feels as comfortable as a room at 70 degrees in which the atmosphere is dry. When fuel of all kinds is so expensive it behooves every family to recognize the fact that sufficient humidity affords an actual saving of dollars and cents.

More than that—better health will be the result. Dry air is dusty. A sunbeam reveals the myriads of tiny particles floating around which are otherwise invisible. The dust in dry air irritates the delicate lining of the nose, throat and lungs, while moist air carries it downward to the floor and furniture from which it can be easily removed. Then too, it is surprising how moist air is appreciated by the skin and hair. People from the Old Country complain that their hair becomes brittle and dry after being in the West for a time and that their skin also feels the effect of the extreme dryness of the atmosphere.

How to provide sufficient humidity is a problem. If you are dependent upon stoves for heat, put a pan of water on each and keep it full. The larger the extent of the water the greater the evaporation will be, so choose a container that is shallow and wide rather than one which is deep and narrow. Keep the kettle boiling and you will soon notice the difference.

Anyone buying a hot-air furnace should see that there is a large water pan in a position which will ensure the air being well moistened before it goes to the rooms. A small cast iron receptacle such as is found on the side of some furnaces is not a very satisfactory arrangement as the amount of water exposed to the air is not great enough. Further, it is situated so that most of the air does not have a chance to become adequately humidified.

While there is no need to make the atmosphere as heavy and moist as that succeeding a thunderstorm, yet it is wise to give regular drinks to our thirsty western air. Better health and greater comfort, as well as a saving in fuel are some of the benefits derived from having sufficient humidity in the home.

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Household Hints

Useful Ideas That Will Be Welcomed by Every Homemaker

TO mend ivory or wood knife handles which have become loose, melt together one part of sealing wax and two of resin. Dip the tip of the metal into the mixture and insert it immediately into the socket. Hold in position for a few days and put away for a few days. The knife will be as good as new.—Mrs. S.B.M.

Do not throw away an old waterproof as the back can be made into a useful kitchen apron. Bind the edges with tape of contrasting color and you will be delighted with the result.—Miss B.D.

Now that nuts are expensive save the prune stones which are removed from the fruit when making puddings. Crack, remove the nuts and put them through the food chopper. Use for cake fillings and desserts.—Mrs. S.S.

When a mat or rug becomes thin or worn at the edges use narrow belting to give added firmness. Baste in place on the under side and stitch on the sewing machine.—Miss M.M.

To prevent gravy stains from going through the carving cloth cut a piece of white oilcloth slightly smaller than the cloth. Put it between the large table covering and the carving cloth.

That ugly crack in the kitchen range can easily be made invisible. Beat one egg and add enough sifted ashes and stove polish to make a paste which will spread easily. Use an old knife or spatula to make the mixture smooth. Fill in the crack and level off the top. This cement hardens like iron and renders the crack unnoticeable.

To prevent boiled meat from sticking to the bottom of the pan, place an inverted saucer in the kettle before putting in the meat. This will eliminate all trouble.—C.G.

If roasting pan will not stay tightly closed, twist a piece of picture wire around the handles. This will answer the purpose admirably and still can be easily unfastened without burning the fingers.—Mrs. W.E.

Fresh lettuce and parsley can be had all winter with very little trouble. Place a few stones in the bottom of a shallow box and fill with rich soil. See that the soil is thoroughly warmed and then plant the seeds as in a garden. Give plenty of light, and sufficient moisture and you will be delighted with the results.—Miss Y.N.

Old bedspreads can be utilized in several ways. The centre makes a nice spread for a child's bed and the border can be used for bibs. Any other sections may be converted into wash cloths. Bind the edges with tape or crochet with washable colors.—Mrs. C.L.

Grating cheese is often long and tedious and so I now use the vegetable or apple peeler which has a slot in the curved surface. The cheese is then made into flakes which soon melt in a hot mixture.—G.L.M.

If you have heavy leather trunks or suitcases, give them a dressing about once a year with neat's foot oil. This keeps them pliable which makes them last years longer than if the treatment were not given. If leather becomes mildewed it can be removed by applying vaseline with a flannel cloth.

To keep coffee pots and tea pots free from a musty taste or odor, wash twice a week in boiling water and borax.—Mrs. S.C.

When the baby reaches the age when he lets toys fall to the floor, try the following plan. Sew dome fasteners to the ends of long pieces of tape or strips of cloth and attach to the arm of the chair. Sew domes on to the other ends and snap around the rattle, doll, or other toys. It is then easy enough to draw them up without having to bend to the floor every time. In fact the baby will soon learn to pull them up himself.—Mrs. W.B.

A leaky washboiler can be made as good as new by mixing lead oxide and glycerine to a thick cream. Apply to the hole, let it harden for a week and the boiler will be as good as new. Oxide of lead can be obtained at a drug store in the form of flakes or powder. It is sometimes called litharge.

Putting new wicks into a lamp often causes trouble. If the wick is held in a flame to burn off the frayed part, charring the wick for about an eighth of an inch, it can then be readily put in place.—N.C.G.

On one of the new calendars mark with a circle the dates of birthdays which you wish to remember during 1922. It is also wise to mark other anniversaries so that none are forgotten.—B.D.J.

The bread box and other metal containers on the pantry shelves have a habit of rusting so I pasted pieces of oilcloth on the bottom of them. This prevents a rusty ring being formed and allows them to move more easily on the shelves. If you have no new oilcloth on hand use a discarded kitchen table cover.—Mrs. W.F.F.

An obstinate strap buckle can be undone by applying a few drops of oil. I have found that this hint has saved me many precious minutes when trying to undo a strap.—E.N.Q.

Use embroidered pillow cases for children's petticoats when the middle becomes worn out. They make very dainty and serviceable garments for use with best dresses.—C.P.T.

The paper on package dates is often hard to remove. Try putting them in the oven for a few minutes after removing the outer covering. You will be surprised how easily the thin paper comes off and how simple it is to separate and stone the fruit.—"Economist."

Nails for children's clothes hangers often make holes in the garments. Save each spool after the thread has been removed from it and slip it over the nail. You can easily understand what a protection this affords the cloth as nails are often very sharp.—S.D.

To save tea towels from stains, make old gingham aprons and house dresses into cloths for drying pans and kettles which might leave marks on white towels.—H.E.V.

Save your blankets by lengthening them with a strip of factory cotton one half-yard wide. This is tucked underneath the mattress which saves wear and tear and also leaves more blanket at the head.

Worn spots in boot linings can be satisfactorily mended with doctors' adhesive tape. Holes should be treated immediately they appear in order to save wearing out stocking. Use the tape for mending overshoes placing the patch on the inside.—R.A.

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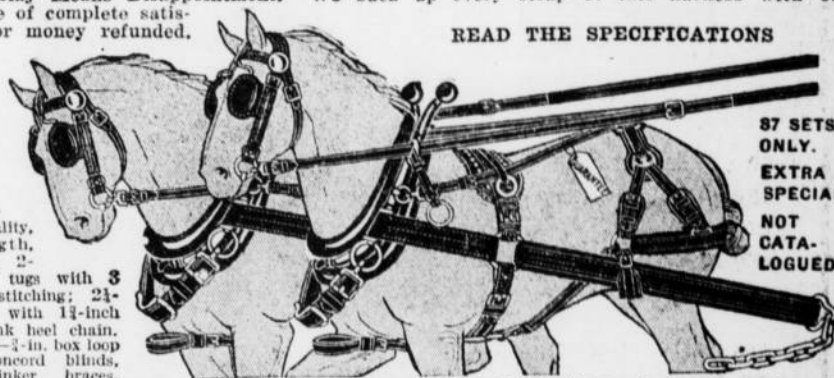
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Farm Women's Clubs



Judging from the smiles of the members of the Mountview U.F.W.M. they thoroughly enjoyed the dressmaking course which they had been having just before this snapshot was taken.

A Record To Be Proud Of

THE year 1921 has been one of marked activity and accomplishments in Wingham, and the members of the U.F.W.M. may feel justly proud of their year's work. Our membership roll has climbed from 21 to 25 adult members and seven associate members. With two exceptions the meetings have been held in the homes of the various members. The year's program, which has been as strictly adhered to as possible was drawn up by the board of directors with the view of satisfying the social as well as the educational needs of the members. It included the following educational topics: Co-operation Between the School and the Home, by Mr. Stevens, principal of Elm Creek school; Mental Deficiency and Its Care, by Dr. Johnson; The Tariff and How it Affects the Homemaker, by J. S. Wood; Co-operative Marketing, by Miss Eva Graham; Present Political Issues, by W. J. Lovie.

Two very successful social events have been held. The first on April 11, when our Women's Section, with the co-operation of the Elm Creek local, held a "rally night" in the Elm Creek Municipal Hall.

The two speakers of the evening, W. R. Wood, provincial secretary, and Miss Mary P. McCallum did much toward furthering the work of the U.F.M. in this district, and enthused new life and interest into our own local. To make the evening still more attractive the members put on a good program and finally wound up with a dance. Two quilts made by our ladies were sold during the evening and together realized the sum of \$22.50. As a result of this evening's entertainment, the provincial treasury was enriched by the addition of \$73. The second social gathering was held on November 25.

Various means have been taken by our section to raise money for relief and other U.F.W.M. work. On December 18, the ladies served tea at the annual meeting of the Elm Creek local, and from the collection taken up \$10 was sent to the Children's Aid Society and \$9.25 put in our own treasury. On January 10, our ladies served lunch at an extension lecture held in Wingham school, and generously forwarded the proceeds of \$13.61 to the Chinese famine fund.

Our section was well represented at the Brandon annual convention. Four members attended, the expenses of three of them being paid from our own treasury. This naturally depleted the treasury to such an extent that another special effort had to be made to raise funds. Five of our members held a bee and thoroughly cleaned the Wingham school, thereby adding another \$10 to our credit.

During the month of August, a large bale of second hand clothing was sent to Mrs. R. A. Rogers for distribution among returned soldiers' families on homesteads. This bale included a complete baby's layette made by our associate members under the convener-ship of Mrs. Arthur Hopkins. The sum of \$10 had been paid from our treasury for purchasing the material.

For four days in March, Miss Smith, of the Agricultural Extension Service, held demonstration classes in millinery

in the Wingham consolidated school. The classes were well attended, and the amount of work accomplished amply testified to the success of this enterprise.

When the call came for funds for political purposes, our section responded with a donation of \$10. \$25 was also contributed toward buying a piano for our new consolidated school.

In conclusion I feel sure some of our members may feel justly proud of their record for 1921, and now that our W.S. has taken such a definite place in the life of the community, we can confidently look forward to another year of prosperity and useful activity.—M. Butler, secretary, Wingham U.F.W.M.

Purchase Fruit Co-operatively

Our members come quite a distance to attend and when weather is unfavorable, and at busy seasons, it has seemed impossible to hold meetings. Our few members seem very enthusiastic and will try for new members.

Last winter we collected and gave to help some needy in our midst, and at our meeting today gave \$10 for another needy family besides personal gifts of canned fruit, vegetables, etc. In the spring our secretary kept us informed as to fruit prices in B.C., and our local was ready with canning powder for fruits and vegetables, which was eagerly bought and gratefully welcomed by members and neighbors.

In May we held a sale of cooking, and served lunch and realized \$25 clear.

On provincial election day in July we served free lunch to scrutineers, others paying from 10 to 25 cents, thus clearing \$15. We paid \$10 to the election campaign fund, and \$15 to the agricultural society for fair day prizes, not saying how much we benefited ourselves, socially. Discouragements have faced us and do yet face us, but we will try and do our utmost, for with ours, as with other worthy objects, not the persons with most time and money are interested or will be interested. If right is might, our wee local will succeed.—Mrs. Carrie Morfitt, secretary, Bowden U.F.W.A.

Doctor Seeks Location in Saskatchewan

The editor is in receipt of a letter from a medical doctor who wishes to become established in northern Saskatchewan. Possibly there are some of our readers who know of localities in that part of the province which are in need of a doctor. If you do know of such a district will you write in full detail to this doctor and send the letter to The Guide and we will see that it is forwarded to him.

Have 90, Hoping for 100 Per Cent.

At the beginning of last year, Osprey U.F.W.M. had \$38.30 in the treasury. During the year we held two concerts and bazaars, an ice-cream social and a hospital shower, and made and sold six quilts. The quilts netted us \$40.50, the actual cost to us being \$1.00 for each quilt. Several ladies made a block for the quilt in crazy patchwork design. Then five flour sacks were donated for the lining. The lining was dyed bright blue and the quilting done at our regular meetings. The only cost being the batting and the dye. Three quilts were

sold at five dollars each. The rest were raffled and brought larger amounts.

Four families in the western districts and soldier settlement received both money and clothing from us. Besides holding the hospital shower, we provided them with dishes, bedding, infants' clothing, etc. The secretary attended the conference in June, and a donation of \$35 was sent to Central as a special donation.

During the year 1921 we have made \$156.50. We had sixteen paid-up members. This is about 90 per cent. of the district. Next year we hope to make it 100 per cent. Mrs. Strohman was re-elected president for her third year at our annual meeting, Mrs. Batters, vice-president, and Mrs. R. Burns, secretary.

We appreciate the fact that each year we are growing stronger as a society, and hope to obtain suggestions for our meetings next year through the press.—Mrs. R. Burns, secretary, Osprey W.S.U.F.M.

Work for Library

The first piece of work undertaken by Ellisboro G.G.A., which is a women's local organized last August with 13 members, was to secure a travelling library, which is proving very popular in the district. Of a recent meeting the secretary, Mrs. F. O'Neill, writes: "The Ellisboro G.G.A. held a Thanksgiving supper, the object of which was to invite the men to form a joint local. The men were in the majority and seemed to look with favor on the suggestion so it is hoped we shall have a thriving local in the very near future. Toasts were proposed to The King, Our Country, and the Grain Growers' Association, and a very interesting address was given by Mr. G. P. Campbell on the work of the G.G.A."

History of Seafeld's Progress

We organized our local in December, 1920, with a fair membership. Since then our membership has increased to seventeen members. Our success is due largely to the keen interest and untiring efforts of our president, Mrs. H. Russell.

During the winter we held our meetings on the same night as the men's meetings and at the close of the meeting refreshments were served and a social hour enjoyed by all. During the summer we have held our meetings on the afternoon of the first Thursday of each month at the different members' homes. We have had splendid discussions on the following topics: Poultry Hints; Do's and Don'ts in Housework; Should Women Work Outside; Canning; Should the Child Have an Allowance; Fighting Flies; and a talk by a Public Health Nurse.

Last winter we pieced a log cabin quilt and sold it this fall. We have given a number of dances and socials and have raised one hundred and seventy-five dollars. We gave a picnic this summer to the neighborhood, also contributed about forty dollars to the rest room in Ponoka. We took an active part in the election this summer. All our meetings are well attended and I think we have the right community spirit and that the next year will see us progressing still more.—Mrs. Herman Dickan, Seafeld U.F.W.A.

Enthusiastic Interest in Young People

The ladies of Bagot Women's Section, during the past year have been taking enthusiastic interest in the young people of that district. A class in home nursing was arranged for the girls, under the tutorage of the municipal school nurse. A cold lunch was served at the children's field day at McGregor. Of the proceeds from this \$10 was donated to the primary section of the Boys' and Girls' Club Fair.

Relief work, through the Home Department S.S.B., was carried on by the ladies of this section, as well as some community undertakings. A number of prominent speakers addressed meetings at Bagot during the year, including Prof. Bracken of the M.A.C., and J. L. L. Brown, president of the U.F.M.

Urgency of Becoming Naturalized

The Reliance U.F.W.A. discussed the urgency of becoming naturalized at their last meeting. Each member who had not already done so, was urged to arrange if possible to get her name on

the voters' list. Laws concerning the guardianship of children after the death of either parent were also studied. The secretary of this local, Mrs. Gordon Ridley, writes that the women have been trying to hold their meetings in the evening at the same time as the men, but they found this plan had not been very satisfactory. They have decided therefore to hold meetings in the homes in the afternoon.

Club Briefs

Reliance Women Grain Growers are not daunted by the fact that they are 26 miles from town. They report that they have 33 members on the roll, and that every woman and young woman in the community belongs to the local. Besides attending the meetings of their own, the women also attended general meetings of the local. The club has an entertainment committee which provides entertainment and socials for the young people during the winter months. The secretary then went on to report the program of what she described to be "just one of our regular meetings" and it certainly was a splendid program and ought to have afforded an opportunity for education and entertainment. The discussions on important subjects were interspersed with musical items. Reliance local appears to be a real community club.

The Women's Section of Kaleida U.F.M. had a very active year's work. Teas, whist drives, entertainments, dances, etc., were held to raise a fund for the purchase of a piano. The members also got together and made quilts and collected clothing for the needy settlers in their own district.

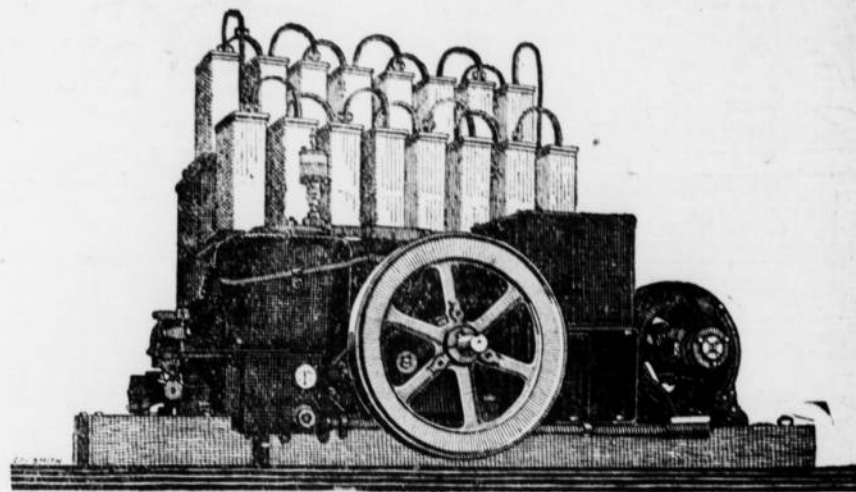
Never in the memory of the oldest settler has such a crowd assembled in the district as appeared at the entertainment put on recently by the women of the Elkdale local. Some of the features of the evening's entertainment were, a fish pond and the raffling of a quilt which had been made by the ladies, and a dance which brought the entertainment to a close. The proceeds of the entertainment amounted to about \$77, and were to be used for the providing of a Christmas tree for the children of the district.

Cameron Women's Section of the U.F.M. report excellent meetings. The members have found the program very attractive and as the meetings are never allowed to become monotonous, they are holding the interest of the women well. Readings and recitations were varied with addresses on such subjects as Turkey Raising; Medical Help in a Rural Community; The Public Health Nurse; and Household Hints. Roll call responses took different forms at different meetings, such as answering by a recipe, the uses of lemon and salt, a joke, etc. Eight meetings were held during the year and demonstrations and socials helped to form part of the year's program.

The Invincible Allies W.G.G.A. has thirteen members who, in spite of the hard times in the district, are doing all they can in the way of community work. Their chief endeavors during the past year have been to assist the needy in the district, and to help the church in purchasing a new organ which has been completely paid for.

The women and men of Valpoy U.F.M. local united their forces during the winter months. They put on a whist drive, a concert, including a short play, a box social, a debating contest and several other community entertainments. During the summer months community work was undertaken and a special U.F.M. sports day and picnic was featured. By the sale of a quilt \$27 was received and this was devoted to buying presents for the Christmas tree.

Rosebud Creek U.F.W.A. put on a play, entitled, The Young Village Doctor. The house was crowded and the play proved to be a financial success. The secretary writes: "If cheers and compliments can be taken as any indication, it was a success from the amusement side also. We have been asked to take the play to several other places, which we expect to do."



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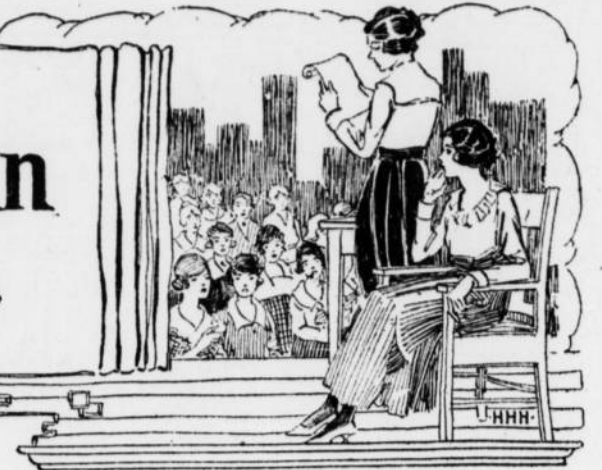
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The Countrywoman

• Editorial Comment •



Standardization of Text Books

The four western provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia have agreed to adopt standard text books, for elementary and high schools. This important step in progress has been brought about by conferences of the officials of the departments of education and prominent educationalists in the four provinces. These conferences have extended over a period of about six years and have brought about other important changes, among which perhaps the most outstanding was the common standard of certification of the teachers. In 1919 it was agreed that Grade XI would be the minimum standard of scholarship for a student's admission to a normal school and that a minimum normal training of 33 weeks be required before the granting of a permanent second-class professional certificate.

The books to be standardized for the elementary schools are: Introductory English Grammar; England's Story (revised edition); Ontario Spelling Book; Common Schoolbook of Vocal Music and the Hygiene—How to be Healthy. This new change will likely go into effect next summer. The provinces are still at work investigating a suitable set of readers and although they have practically agreed on the best for the four provinces, the matter still needs further consideration. It is quite possible that the new readers will also be introduced in the western provinces next summer and, if not then, they will be ready for the following year.

In the high schools an even larger number of books are to be standardized, these are: English Composition; History of England; Canadian Civics (Jenkins); Crawford's Algebra; Beginners Botany (Bailey); Western Floral (Hales); Hall and Knights Trigonometry; High School Physics (Merchants and Chant); Latin Lessons for Beginners; High School German Grammar and High School French Grammar. In some of the provinces this new list of text books will not mean much of a change as many of the books are already in use both in the elementary and high schools.

The results of the work accomplished along this line will have a far reaching effect. Conditions under which the people in these four provinces live are fairly uniform. The population has in the past and will continue to move quite freely from one province to the other. Where a family moved from one province to another the school child has been at a disadvantage and frequently lost a year in school. The teacher found that though a child might be in a certain grade in the province from which he moved he had covered the work on a different plan, he did not fit in with the same grade in the province to which he moved and consequently he had to be put back a grade.

The standardization will mean a reduction in the cost of school books. With the combined school population of the four provinces ordering the same books, printing firms will be able to quote lower prices than they have in the past. Taken on the whole this will mean a tremendous saving to the parents of school children in Western Canada.

Manitoba's New Health Work

One of the biggest problems which has come to the fore in Western Canada the last few years has been that of getting adequate health service for its people. This has been particularly difficult in the outlying districts. The people have gone into these districts, long distances from railways, largely because of their desire to get cheap land. There they have endured the hardships of pioneering. Women and children going with these pioneer men have had to face the additional hardship of the absence of medical aid. They found themselves miles from a nurse, doctor or hospital, and in very great majority of cases unable to afford the expense of going to a doctor or hospital. Doctors could not be expected to go into these districts as it would in most cases be impossible to earn a livelihood.

Manitoba has started on a new health venture for the most needy districts. There has been at work

in Manitoba, situated at Kinosota, Grahamdale, Fisher Branch and Reynolds, Red Cross stations with a nurse in charge. These nurses have been able to do an invaluable work. The people come to them for consultation, the nurses visit the homes and do actual nursing.

They found conditions very hard, emergencies arose which demanded a doctor but there were no doctors available. Because of the appeals coming in from the Red Cross nurses the Red Cross appealed to the Winnipeg Medical Society to formulate some practical scheme whereby skilled medical service might be supplied to these districts. The Medical Society last May appointed a sub-committee composed of five doctors with a knowledge of country conditions to go more fully into the matter. Several plans were considered, among which was a fully equipped medical caravan. But as it was found that the roads in these districts were impassable for many months in the year this scheme was rejected.

It was at last decided that a mobile medical man, a young man able to stand "roughing it" would be the best plan. He would serve the four districts in rotation and would hold himself in readiness for an emergency call from any district. The committee worked all summer interviewing public bodies and finally interviewed Premier Norris and his cabinet. The case of medical aid for these new districts was put so strongly by the committee that the cabinet decided to make an appropriation of \$2,400 in this year's estimate for one year's work. The committee was requested to work in conjunction with the Red Cross Society in organizing this experimental work. The Red Cross readily joined hands in the scheme and made it possible to choose and appoint Dr. Gerald Grain, a young medical man, for the work.

Dr. Grain is physically and mentally well fitted for the task which he has undertaken. Graduating in 1916 he volunteered for service overseas. The Canadian army at that time was not in a position to accept more medical men. Nothing daunted by his disappointment in not getting into the Canadian Medical Service, Dr. Grain offered his services to the Imperial government and was accepted and served till the close of the war. Dr. Grain has "roughed it" in the mining district around Port Nelson. He has finished all intern, medical, surgical, psychopathic and obstetrical work in the Winnipeg General Hospital, and has also served as an intern at the Children's Hospital in Winnipeg.

As Dr. Grain works in these four districts he will become thoroughly acquainted with the actual health conditions and be in a position to make valuable reports and recommendations to the government as to what should be done in these outlying districts.

He is paid a straight salary and will make a nominal charge for the services he renders. All money raised through these medical fees will be used for the further extension of the work.

New Mental Hospital

The province of Saskatchewan has just completed the building of a large, modern, efficient hospital for mental diseases at Weyburn. A comparatively few years ago Saskatchewan did not have an institution of this kind and now the province has two, the other being the hospital at North Battleford. The Saskatoon Star in commenting editorially says:

"Starting all new, the provincial authorities were able to make the North Battleford institution one of the most modern on the continent. They sent physicians and builders to the best hospitals of the kind in the United States and in Canada, and they were able to profit by all that had been learned in years of experience. In planning and construction of the Weyburn institution the same course was followed, and as a result Saskatchewan has reason to be proud of the new building."

"One of the features of the Weyburn hospital will be the school for the mentally defective children. Previously it had been difficult for the parents of backward children to find schools to which they could send them without going to American centres and paying large tuition fees. Now Saskatchewan will have a school of this sort for itself, and thoroughly modern methods will be used in it. There are scores of children in the province now regarded as hopelessly defective, who by means of modern, scientific teaching and training can be developed into useful citizens, and the school attached to the Weyburn hospital will supply the training."

The proper care and training of these mentally defective children is one of the problems confronting all three western provinces. None of the provinces have had up to the present any adequate provision for such work. Manitoba and Alberta have plans for the future in this regard. Alberta is planning on building an institution at Oliver, nine miles from the city of Edmonton, where 1,000 acres of land have been bought with the intention of having a farm in connection with the hospital. Special provision is to be made there also for the care of defective children. At the present time the National Committee for Mental Hygiene is making a survey of the mental abnormality and subnormality in Alberta. There is now a realization of the enormity of the social problem confronting us in dealing effectively with the mentally diseased. There is a desire to get at the root of the trouble and to prevent it from becoming an increasingly heavy burden on modern society. Public bodies in Canada would do well to make an intense study of this question during the present year.

Alberta's Convention

The United Farm Women of Alberta have planned very interesting sessions for their convention, which is to be held in the First Baptist Church, Calgary, January 17, 18, 19 and 20. A number of outstanding speakers have been secured. Premier Greenfield and Hon. Mrs. Parly will give the opening addresses. Hon. J. E. Brownlee, attorney-general, will speak on Legal Information Every Woman Should Have, and H. E. Gosnel, of the Department of Education, an authority on proper care of mental defectives, will also address the convention.



Dr. Gerald Grain, who begins important health work in Manitoba.



Nurse Gunn, the Red Cross nurse at Reynolds, Manitoba, with a few of the people who come to her for advice and treatment, snapped by The Guide camera.

The Girl from Glynn's

Continued from Page 7

hottest trail, young Harry Wynne determined that the first move on his part must be to take his sister into his confidence, and that evening when they were alone, the matter was discussed in detail.

They started out in complete agreement as to the perfect innocence of Miss Buchanan. Then Harry had a feeling of which he could not unload himself that if the intuitive genius and cool effrontery of a Sherlock Holmes were necessary to clean up the business, his friend and old comrade of the trenches, Charlie Dennison, was the man of all men in the city to play the role.

The first move was made next morning when a little purchase at the lace counter would afford the opportunity of introducing Harry to the young lady, and of enabling the erstwhile Sherlock to get the information he sought at first hand.

"I think we know each other pretty well now, Miss—Buchan, I believe?"

"Yes, Miss Wynne, that is my name."

"May I introduce my brother to you. He happened to be near by yesterday when an incident occurred he would like to speak to you about and to offer you his help—that is to say if you should need any assistance in the matter."

Harry bowed and the young lady blushed slightly, but there was no embarrassment, and Harry's first words assured her that she had the complete confidence of the young man.

"I have a feeling, Miss Buchanan," said he, "that whatever assurance you may have of the continued good opinion of your friends, there's nothing in the world you could more earnestly desire than to have the mystery of that purse cleaned up."

"That is indeed the case, Mr. Wynne. Everyone in the store has been exceedingly kind and done their utmost to set my mind at rest."

"Well now, do not distress yourself," Miss Wynne added. "You certainly have the whole-hearted sympathy of my brother and myself, and also, I am sure, of everyone else who knows you. But we mustn't detain you. My brother was anxious to meet you, and I should also like you to meet my father and mother. Would you care to come and spend the evening with us? We have no visitors and I am quite sure you would feel at home, otherwise I should not ask you to come."

"Thank you very much indeed. I shall be happy to accept your invitation, Miss Wynne."

"Very well, then. I'll come and fetch you. Let me see, you close at five. I shall be at the Bank corner with the car at five, but if by any means you are late, don't worry, I shall wait for you. We do not dine till six-thirty."

When Lady Paget reached home on the previous evening minus her purse, she was snorting like a war horse, and

not since then had the household, consisting of her niece and nephew and two innocent and remarkably well-conducted domestics, enjoyed a moment's immunity from the effects of her ruffled feelings.

With special virulence did her wrath descend upon her nephew who had dared to offer himself in a small way as champion for the young saleswoman.

"Walter Ridgway, don't dare contradict me! You are many degrees worse than your father, and heaven knows he was foolish enough."

"Yes, poor fellow, he had mighty poor judgment, it seems, in the women he pinned his faith to. He married your sister, for example. He also—"

But that was as far as the lad was able to proceed, and he had to beat it precipitately to escape the full impact of his aunt's umbrella, her unfailing companion and which she continued to hang on to as she flopped into the first chair in sight. As it was, the handle snapped, just missing the boy's back but hitting with a hearty whack the back of the chair he had just vacated.

Herd was fresh oil for her vials of wrath. For a moment the infuriated amazon held the decapitated article in her hand, and then flung it after her nephew with no greater luck than usually attends a woman's aim when she hits out in a passion.

If the superintendent at Glynn's did not come up to Lady Paget's idea of how a man who was really alive to the seriousness of the incident should comport himself, the indifference was only apparent. It was as good as any man's billet was worth to him to remain indifferent to anything whatever that touched the interests of the great business institution he served, and here was something that called for the most earnest solicitude and quick action.

As a matter of fact, scarcely a minute had elapsed until every member of the special detective force of the establishment had been advised of the occurrence, and the Central Police Station was also in possession of complete details. Within an hour afterwards every loan office, pawnbroker and junk dealer in the city had been given a minute description of the ring and cautioned as to what was expected on their part if it should come in their way.

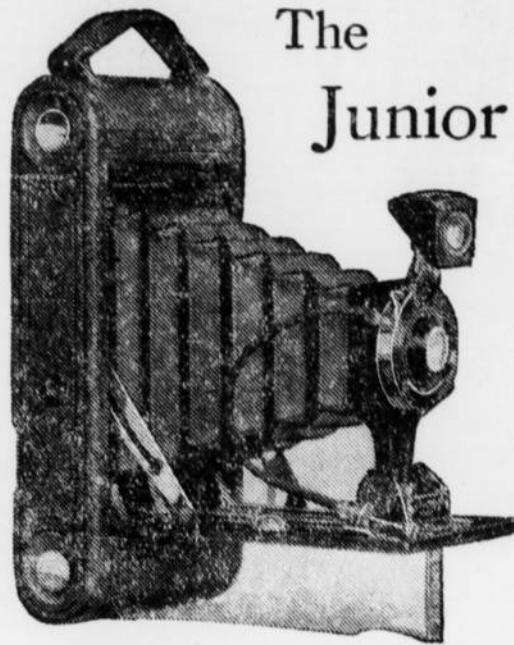
For the time being Harry's fortunes, insofar as they were affected by his university examination papers, were in the air. There was but one clear object in his life's horizon at that moment—a girl, and one consuming desire in his heart—to bring her relief in the only way it was possible to assuage her feelings.

As for the pecuniary loss of Lady Paget, that was of no greater consequence to him than a fly spot on his examination paper. As for Lady Paget herself, he would have rejoiced in and done ample justice to the writing of her obituary notice at that instant or to see her paralyzed by her unfailing friend, the gout, from which she was said to be recovering—worse luck.

"That you, Charlie?" as he feverishly looked into the mouthpiece of the



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telephone. "All right, old man, stay there till you see me; I've got one of the biggest affairs on you ever heard of and I want your help right away. I'll be there in a blink."

Charlie Dennison was either a born detective or was born to look like one. That is to say, when a "case" was put up to him, he could look as wise as a quack doctor or as vacant as a jackass. He had a face that could with equal facility become as common and shapeless as a plumber's tool-bag, or "set" to a pose that might rival the finest profile of the Elgin marbles.

It could be non-committal and void of expression as that of a criminal lawyer feeling his way to some exculpating fact when he knew there was no fact there. But when it came to sounding the deepest levels of a plot or a dime novel mystery, he had Sherlock Holmes placed as a third-rate amateur.

When Harry reached the famous K.C.'s office he didn't wait to be announced, but crashed in, so to speak, like a chased blue-bottle. Charlie was ready to receive him, but gave Harry a complete monopoly of all the bounding and buzzing and general hysterics.

Charlie sat like a sphinx—stolid, cold and with but the faintest suspicion of receptiveness. Had he been one of a team of yoke-oxen, he could not have assumed a less inviting front to anyone, far less a friend in the awful state of mind in which his client was steeped at that moment.

"It's like this, Charlie—Buck up, old chap, and take some interest in what I'm about to tell you. Be a sport, man, and don't sit there as if it were a small debt case I'd brought you. Man alive! It means a lot to me—to both of us if we can solve the mystery."

"It's like this; we—that is, my sister has taken an interest in one of Glynn's girls, and yesterday while I happened to be strolling through the place, there was a big hullabaloo at the lace counter with old mother Paget in the heart of it."

"She had lost her purse with some money and a fine ring in it, and was accusing the person who had served her and who, as it happens, is the very girl my sister is interested in."

"I see; and of course any girl your sister is interested in, naturally has a very, very strong claim to your interest—I get you, Harry!"

"O shut up! The girl is nothing to me. Judging by her feathers, she's not what you would call a prize chicken, but, by heck, there's something about her altogether different from the average humming-bird behind the store counters. In fact, she's a stunner, Charlie, and I believe she knows no more about that purse or its contents than your pup does."

"Now, let me see," said Charlie, as he began to sketch a series of diagrams and notes on the pad in front of him, and he had covered two sheets of paper before he ventured an opinion.

"It seems perfectly clear to me that some light-fingered hap or his consort has been watching mother Paget doing her little shopping rounds, and as soon as she had moved away from the lace counter, saw his (or her, as the case might be) opportunity and grabbed the purse. Either that or she dropped it on the floor after leaving the counter, and whoever picked it up has stuck to it."

"You see, there's such a tremendous traffic in that store, it's the easiest thing in the world for a crook to do pretty well what he likes with anything that is exposed. If any honest person had found it, he would report it without fail in the store."

"That is exactly my opinion, Charlie. Now, I'm going to see my friend, Detective-inspector George Sangster. He is the best man on the force and will hit the trail if anyone can. His men have got details of the affair, but if I saw George, I think I could get him to put on steam."

"Better phone him and I'll have a word with him as well."

"That you, George? Oh! He's out of the city—Vancouver—not till next Saturday!"

"Dogone, that means a whole week," Harry groaned, as he hung up the receiver. "Never mind, we'll do what we can ourselves till he returns, and to start with, I'll take a walk down to the police station and see what the

boys there are doing about it. I saw Walter Ridgeway last night after his aunt had gone to bed, and he is doing his bit all right."

That week passed without the slightest noise of the missing property. On the first and part of the second day Charlie and Walter fairly satisfied their comrade, Harry, with the zeal they displayed, but thereafter they seemed to have had a "puncture" and gone flat. Anyhow, there was a distinct abatement in the storm of energy with which they started in, due no doubt to their realization of the hopelessness of their quest.

This particular trio of young men were known among their familiars as the "three musketeers," probably from the fact that in responding to the call to arms they had gone off with the first contingent, and after being variously battered and bled, had the good fortune to come through it all with their lives and to be demobilized about the same date.

They were now doing their best to fit in once again into what they felt was their particular niche in civil life, and the memory of their four years in Flanders had knit them into an "indissoluble bond of interest and affection."

Amidst all that womankind had done for them in those crowded years abroad, they had not seen anything to displace their admiration and esteem for the girls of their old home town; and when they returned they rejoiced (and the girls were glad) that they were still heart-free men.

Not long, however, were they able to withstand the constraining atmosphere of those wonderful girls whose unremitting thoughtfulness had proved their salvation at more than one crisis while they held the line for "Canada, Home and Beauty."

In due course Charlie Dennison became the property of Edith Ridgeway. Walter had placed himself body and soul at the disposal of Gertrude Wynne, but so far Harry had come unscathed through the barrage of love and still pursued the gentle pastime of "looking around."

Now, however, among the boys, the betting was about even that Harry had at last been hit.

His impatience gathered momentum as he waited the return of his friend of the detective force, but in the interval there was nothing he had left undone that mortal mind could think of or that the sleuth instinct could weave its wits around to find that purse.

He had narrowly scanned the face of every stranger in the streets and mentally pigeon-holed most of these transients as "suspicious looking characters." He had haunted the big store like an embodied ghost until he began to realize that he himself was becoming "a marked man."

He had made himself an unmitigated nuisance to every friend and acquaintance who would listen to his tale of the missing purse and his hundred-and-one schemes for recovering it. He rose every morning with fresh hope, but sought his couch at night in a state of despondency, if not of despair, that language could never express.

"There's a phone message for you, Harry, from George Sangster."

It was the voice of his sister and it thrilled him like the piping of a cherubim.

"Hooray! Thank God he's home—tiddly-um—"

"That you George? Gosh, I'm glad to hear your old beery voice again. Say, old chap, will you be there for the next ten minutes or could you come along and have a smoke with me? Right, Oh! I've got the makings of your reputation, since you've never had one. I'll be right there with the car in five minutes."

A few minutes later, Harry once more treated himself to the luxury of rehearsing the whole business into the amused ear of his friend the inspector, with the result that a personal examination of Lady Paget that evening was arranged for at the suggestion of Inspector Sangster—an idea that had not occurred to Harry.

Detective-inspector Sangster was not by a long way the "movie" type of sleuth—the fellow whose very squint tells you at once: "I know all, and the rest I can guess." All of the movie 'tees advertise their identity the mo-

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ment they come on the scene. They cannot disguise themselves. They are as easily recognized as the honeymoon pair in the observation car.

On the contrary, this wonderfully efficient police officer looked the innocent part of the man who had called about the gas or to read the water meter. The mask he wore over a remarkably well developed inductive faculty was sufficiently simple, and not too obviously stupid—scarcely less a disqualifying point than the labored contortions of the conventional movie ideal.

When Harry and his companion waited on Lady Paget that evening, her ladyship was in anything but an amiable frame of mind, but the cold douch she handed to her visitors when they were announced fell like a light powder of snow on the fur coat of the "man from Scotland-Yard."

Having snorted her acknowledgement to the inspector when he was introduced, she disposed of herself in her impressive fashion on the lounge, planting herself upon it as the lord chancellor might upon his wool sack with the implied challenge: "There, now; I'm ready, what have you got to say for yourselves?"

But the cross-examination, much to her disappointment it looked, began and finished with but one question and a request.

"What were you carrying, madam, besides your wrist bag; had you any parcels?"

"I never carry parcels; I have everything sent," was the reply, fired off with a look and a tone of disgust that would have shrivelled to ashes anything on earth but a police inspector.

"I had absolutely nothing in my hands except my umbrella, and I carry it by a wrist ring in case I leave it lying about for the first party who—"

"Might I see that umbrella?" the inspector politely asked.

"You can have it as a gift—I broke the handle of it on the back of a chair in missing my nephew's head."

The maid who had removed the pieces the other evening was sent for and ordered to bring it, and as she entered with the wreckage, a faintly disguised smile flitted across the inspector's face as he noted its curious outlines and healthy proportions, all in keeping with Lady Paget's massive personality when she moved out-of-doors.

"Would you mind putting it up?"

The girl did her best, but because of some evident "kink" in the framework

it wouldn't budge beyond a certain point.

She inserted her arm at full length to find the cause of the obstruction, and when she withdrew it she produced—the missing purse "with contents as stated!"

"Well, now, what d'ya know about that!"

It was the exclamation of Lady Paget, who, for a moment, looked the incarnation of amazement, and the next as unimportant and dejected as a condemned criminal.

The detective quietly produced his cigarette case and all others who had witnessed the affair were either dumfounded with delight or endeavoring to realize that they were fully awake and not the victims of a foolish dream.

"George, you're a wonder! You come with me right away to where that girl lives. She has no telephone and I'm glad of it."

"Half a minute, there; I'm going, too!" and it was the first time in the memory of anyone who knew her habits that Lady Paget had ever ventured out of doors "in the night air."

"Raining! I don't care if it were hailing brimstone," and a high-pressure hose pipe wouldn't have stopped the old lady in her purpose.

Moralizing was not Lady Paget's strong point. Intermittent gout kept her so fully occupied she had little time and less disposition to moralize. But if an odd corner of her immense avoirdupois did now and again give her nerves a busy time, at heart she was sound and the very milk of human kindness.

It could be said of her as of most suffering folks: A day's complete immunity from pain made Aunt Paget "perfectly angelic." Anyhow, a day or two after the incident of the finding of her purse, she did give herself away insofar as to say: "My, but isn't it nice to be able to do the decent thing when you've made a fool of yourself, and to see young folks happy!"

The exclamation was an involuntary but intensely real expression of her feeling as she noted the wonderful effervescence of Harry Wynne's conduct on one of his periodical visits. Harry was no more what he had been than a drunken prize-fighter is like himself after he has been soundly converted.

Harry became a very busy man indeed. The whole current of his life had set to a new point of the compass, and he was dashing bravely along its chan-

nel like a mountain torrent in full career.

Some men go all to pieces in their business, it is said, whenever a certain girl's face comes between them and their commercial or professional interests.

With Harry it was wholly different. A certain woman's face for some considerable time now had filled his whole horizon, and the fascination of her voice lingered with him in every waking moment; and yet he seemed to prosper in everything he set out to accomplish. He came out top-dog in the university exams, and even his father admitted that in his office work he was "a wonder."

Then one day he quietly informed his mother and sister of a certain "proposition" he had put up to a very intimate friend of the family in which he had been completely successful, and next day all the world knew of it.

The attitude of "Aunt" Paget towards the approaching nuptials of Harry Wynne and Florence Buchan became increasingly mysterious the nearer the big date loomed in sight. She had congratulated Harry and Florence in a way, but not in any gush of enthusiasm. "Hoped they would be happy; it was their business—not the affair of any other living creature," etc., etc.

But to others whose ability to keep a

secret she could pin her faith, she confided that she had hoped Harry would have found one nearer to his "station." The girl was all right. She liked her as a girl, but then no one knew anything of her antecedents, and here she was being married to "one of the best families of the city."

Besides, Harry was only at the beginning of his career; he had not made—in fact, had not been in a position to make—any provision worth the name for a man taking on the responsibilities of married life. The war had cut him out of four years of the best part of his life, humanly speaking. All things considered, wouldn't it have been better to wait, or have found someone whom we know is in his own class who might have brought a substantial dowry to the common stock of the new partnership, etc., etc.

On the other hand, in speaking of class, very few people knew anything of Aunt Paget's "antecedents." It was known that she had made a most successful match with an officer of the British army in India, who had been knighted for conspicuous service rendered to the Empire.

But as to Lady Paget herself, she might have been a "third-rate actress person" or common adventuress for all that history had to say about her. But a little bird crossing the continent from India once dropped a tiny seed of information to the effect that she had been



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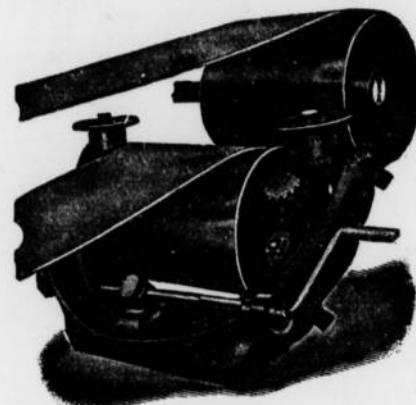
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lady's maid or mother's help to the maternal parent of her late husband.

Well the day came round, even as all wedding days do, whether the wedding party is ready to face the music or not. Although it was the home of the bridegroom, all foolish conventionalities had been set aside in favor of the friendless girl, and Gertrude Wynne and her mother had placed their home at her service and become all that sister and mother could be to the bride.

There was but one cloud in the blue vault, and so far as Harry was concerned, it was about as black as his quicksilver temperament could make it. It concerned the future home he had planned for his bride. Any old dugout would do for him, but she must have the best that a good man could provide for her. A woman's home is practically the citadel of her heart and should be not only habitable but the most attractive place on earth.

In view of the housing difficulty and high prices incident to post-war conditions, he had in consultation with his father decided not to pay a dollar in merely renting a place. A delightful bungalow with over an acre of ground had been offered him at a reasonable figure. It was a perfect dream of a place; there wasn't so much as the fixing of a coat-hanger about it that he and his beloved could find fault with, but the present owner couldn't vacate till two months after the wedding.

That was easily arranged, and, as Harry believed, he had closed the deal with Charlie Dennison, (whose firm acted as selling agents for the property), giving him a small deposit in the usual way.

What were his feelings can be more easily understood than written about when a few days before the great event he was informed by Charlie that, unknown to him, "Old Parker" had sold the place for cash to another party.

"But then, you see," Charlie went on to say, "even if Parker had spoken to me before he had fixed up the whole thing, we had to do the best we could for our client. It meant two-fifty more than you agreed to pay—and for cash down, while your offer was on terms. I'm awfully sorry, old chap. But there! We'll be able to fix you up with something. There's lots of time. You'll be gone for a month, anyway!"

It was a sledge-hammer blow to poor Harry. It gave him the "pip" right on his wedding day, too!

He was sitting alone in his room—"all dressed up and nowhere to go," and in 15 minutes the car would call to take him to the church. He was in process of making that brief interval the most miserable 15 minutes of his life when a quick step on the stairs and a knock at the door brought him to attention.

It was one of the maids who handed him a formidable blue envelope with a

weight of sealing wax about it that would have meant a small competency in postage stamps had it come to him by mail. Harry sank into a chair, his heart in his boots while he feverishly tore the package open.

It contained another (white) envelope on which were the words in a well-known and highly characteristic style of handwriting: "With my blessing."

Inside were the title deeds of the very bungalow that "Old Parker" had sold to "another party"—a deed of gift bearing that date, executed by Lady Paget in favor of "Florence Buchan or Wynne."

There was a lot of legal verbiage appended to it, of course, but Harry at that moment concerned himself with no more than the substance of it. He jumped to his feet and made a plunge for the door. It was blocked completely by her massiveness, Lady Paget, arrayed in her own well-considered idea of what was the correct thing for her to wear at a wedding.

She was inside and had closed the door before Harry could catch his second wind.

"Aunt Paget, you are a brick!" and he hugged and kissed that mighty atom of womanhood in a way that he had never kissed a girl in the most delirious moment of his life.

She took him in her arms and in turn kissed him, perhaps a little less boisterously, but with no less affection than the boy had greeted her.

"God bless you both, my lad," as the tears filled her eyes. "Harry Wynne, you play the game with that girl, as George Paget played it with me, and you'll never want for any good thing in this world or the next."

"Lady Paget's carriage waits!" and so did the parson and the organist and all the other folks at St. Mary's, while the church bells rang a carillon of the finest music that ever floated into the lives of two people.

When it was all over and the happy pair had gone, the officiating clergyman lingered a while in the vestry with a little, elderly stranger who, at the last moment, it seemed, dropped in to witness the ceremony. This gentleman, in a pepper-and-salt suit of tweeds, had received the most pronounced token of affection when it came to his turn to kiss the bride. Now the two men were in earnest converse.

"Yes, it was fortunate I was able to get here today. We had a rough crossing and were held up by fog, otherwise I should have reached this point two days ago," the stranger observed to the Reverend Doctor Sketchley.

"You see, I am probably her father's oldest friend, and since his death I have acted for her as if she had been my own girl. Her father was one of

the first surgeons to volunteer his services when war was declared. He was a splendid fellow and his girl is his living image in every way. He was among the first casualties in the retreat from Mons. The mother died when Florence was too young to miss her.

"The father had invested practically everything he owned in real property in some fool enterprise into which a harum-scarum nephew had led him. Nobody knows where this nephew is to be found—if he is still alive, but there were rumors that he also had gone down in the war.

"But for a little assistance from myself, Florence was practically penniless. To come to Canada was the dream of her life even before her father's death had robbed her of all desire to remain around the old home. And so, just like the wonderful, self-reliant woman she is, when she reached your city she took the first thing that came in her way in which she felt she could make good, and the rest you know all about.

"The estate at the present moment is worthless. Some day the securities may turn out trumps. But what I want to impress upon you and upon all her friends is the fact that whether or not she ever realizes one dollar of her father's estate, that girl's personality and character are alone a splendid fortune to any man living. What of her mate?"

"One of the very best ever bred in this Dominion!"

"Then all's well."

The New Army Entrenches

Continued from Page 9

Mr. Drysdale put up their comfortable little house and when it came to building the stable Mrs. Drysdale turned in and helped her husband with a hammer and nails. Afterwards, when the building was occupied by bovine inhabitants, she learned how to milk. If her husband has to go away on business she manages the farm and home, besides keeping an eye on a lively young son. Milking 17 cows by herself night and morning is her record which is something to be proud of. Now, what do you think this young woman did "at home"? She was neither a daughter of the farm, nor a member of the land army. She held a responsible position in a London office with 150 girls under her. With the rest of the soldiers' wives who crossed the Atlantic after the war, she shared somewhat hazy ideas of what to expect on a Canadian farm. It is difficult to describe in words the life on a homestead to people who have never seen the prairies or bush country; and it is almost impossible to adequately portray the loneliness and isolation that necessarily accompany pioneering. Owing to the fact that life on this continent differs so greatly from that in

the older countries most people coming to Canada have very little conception of what conditions are like. All credit to them when they overcome difficulties, make the best of conditions and become securely entrenched in the land of their adoption.

Life on many homesteads is almost devoid of social and community activities, all of which seems strange to people from older countries. The reasons for this are that the settlers are scattered, the distances are great, the roads are often poor and not everyone possesses a conveyance which can accommodate the whole family. It is often difficult for pioneers to leave home as hundreds of them took up bush land, going in for mixed farming or dairying alone, which makes it as hard for men and women to leave home in the winter as in the summer. While the men, by nature of their work, have opportunities of meeting other people, the women are usually tied down so that it is impossible for them to leave home for months at a time. Many of them say it is something uncommon for them to see a woman.

It is for the purpose of refreshing and recreating these noble pioneer mothers that the Home Branch of the Soldier Settlement Board organized short courses during the past year. Through such gatherings the women had a chance to meet each other, to compare notes, to visit the doctor and dentist, to attend a church, to shop in the stores and to learn improved methods of homemaking. Each mother was allowed to bring an infant who was cared for during the morning and afternoon in a nursery.

After being away "on leave" for a short time, the members of the new army returned to their homes to entrench until the next leave is due. They went back renewed in body and spirit, charged with new energy, determined to make a bigger success of pioneering than ever before.

What will be the result of the hardships, the toil, the isolation, and the lack of social intercourse which are integral parts of a pioneer existence? Surely the outcome will be strengthening of our national life. People who have endured privations like many soldier families are the sort who stop at nothing in order to secure the genuine things of life. In Canada today we need thousands more of such colonists who have the determination to make good. Those who have no high purpose in life should not attempt pioneering for it entails hard work, many discouragements, extensive personal readjustment and unlimited self-sacrifice. How the battalions of women who came to our country after the war have entrenched themselves and are daily winning battles would fill volumes. Let's have thousands more of such settlers.

Queen Victoria

Continued from Page 4

Turkey. Lord Beaconsfield's ever-growing imperialism, his craze for the aggrandisement of England in world politics, and his consequent "spirited" foreign policy brought him into collision with Russia and in support of the Turks. But there was a strong anti-Turkish party, led by Gladstone, and a probably stronger party that wanted no second Crimean war. Victoria had no doubts on the matter; she remembered the anti-Russian sentiments of Albert and she pressed vigorously, feverishly for war. She was furious at the Liberals and the peace party. "The attorney-general ought to be set at these men," she said; "it can't be constitutional." Later she wrote: "Oh, if the Queen were a man she would like to go and give those Russians, whose word one cannot believe, such a beating! We shall never be friends again till we have it out. This the Queen feels sure of." She even got impatient with Lord Beaconsfield, and the wily politician tried to play off his colleagues in the cabinet against the Queen and the Queen against his colleagues. But it was war with Russia that she wanted, not war with the cabinet, and she gave Lord Beaconsfield to understand that "If England is to kiss Russia's feet she will not be a party to the humiliation of England and would lay down her crown." Beaconsfield became thoroughly alarmed and thought of resigning to get out of the mess of his own making, but he was afraid of the scene as such a course would create. Victoria, or as he called her, the Faery, Beaconsfield told Lady Bradford, "writes every day and telegraphs every hour." She urged him to "be bold."

Dictatress of Europe

The crisis however was passed. Russia beat the Turks and thrust them into a corner in the Balkans by the treaty of San Stefano. The treaty was revised at the celebrated congress of Berlin: Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury succeeded in securing better terms for the Turks and they came home in triumph. Beaconsfield assured the delighted Queen that if she was not already she soon would be the "dictatress of Europe." Not until Europe had been drenched in blood in the greatest war of history was this gigantic blunder of the Berlin conference to be rectified. Two years later the electorate showed its disapproval of Beaconsfield's "spirited" foreign policy by sweeping him out of power. Gladstone came back to the dismay of the Queen, and a year later she was overwhelmed by distress at the death of Beaconsfield.

In her old age Victoria came closer to her ministers although she always retained her dislike for Liberals and reformers, and she came closer to her subjects. She had family troubles and death laid its hands on friends, relatives and children. She was worried at the apparent indifference of the son that was to succeed her to the duties and moral responsibilities of the office, he was to fill. She regretted the levities and frivolities of high society which proved so great a temptation to him, and she asked the editor of The Times to write an editorial on the subject. It took the editor five years to make up his mind, but he did it! More and more she turned to her beloved highlands of Scotland with all their memories of happy days with her husband, for solace and relief from the hard work and the rigid formalities of the court. She rejoiced in the simple and vigilant devotion of her highland servants, Smith, Grant, Ross and Thompson, but above all the most excellent John Brown.

In 1882 an attack was made on her life by a youth named Roderick Maclean. He was tried for high treason and the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty, but insane." The Queen was angry; she was sure Maclean was not insane. Her advisers reminded her of the principle of the English law, that in order to secure conviction for a crime it was necessary to prove a criminal intention. "If that is the law," she said, "the law must be altered"; and altered it was so far as verdicts in cases of insanity were concerned.

She emerged from her voluntary seclusion and entered more fully into the life of the nation in at least its social phases. She attended drawing rooms, laid corner stones, opened public buildings and took a motherly interest in those around her without however relaxing one iota the rules of distinction and rank. She was a stickler for court etiquette, and she insisted upon immaculate observance of the intricate formalities and proprieties that governed royal society.

Two Jubilees

In 1887 came the jubilee—a gorgeous celebration in which emperors, kings, nobles and statesmen joined with the common people in hailing Victoria as the symbol of the world's greatest empire. And when the solemn ceremony was over, and she was asked how she felt, she said: "I am very tired but very happy." And the happy relationship was never again disturbed. In 1897, a still more gorgeous celebration marked the completion of sixty years of her reign, and if that were possible increased her happiness in the thought of the loyalty and devotion of her people. But to the vast changes that had taken place especially in the sphere of industry during that time, Victoria remained indifferent. Her mind moved in other circles, and she was probably unconscious of the progress of democracy, and the steady and persistent

encroachment upon those prerogatives upon which at one time she was determinedly insistent. For the feminist movement she had nothing but contempt. She believed that God created men and women different, and that they ought to remain different and women ought not to entertain such "wicked folly" as that embraced in the term "women's rights." Indeed she suggested that one prominent lady who thought women ought to have the vote, should "get a good whipping." What she would have thought of Mrs. Pankhurst and the hunger strikers may be left to the imagination.

The End

The peacefulness that attended her life between the first and second jubilees was not to envelop its end. In 1899 trouble began to brew in South Africa, and before the end of the year it had ended in war. She manifested a most intense desire to be kept acquainted with all the details of the struggle, and the anxiety and the work she insisted upon doing broke down the feeble strength of old age. On January 20, the public was informed that the end was near, and on January 22, 1901, she died. On January 24, the Prince of Wales was proclaimed King Edward the Seventh, and on February 2, Victoria was laid to rest amid expressions of universal sympathy and mourning.

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With the Juniors

Springhill's Junior Work

I am sure that you would all like to know how Springhill Women's Section obtained 44 associate members. Listen and I will tell you. In May the ladies decided that they would make a special effort to enrol the young people. After discussing the matter they came to the conclusion that competitions would be the best thing to organize an appeal to the young people. After a few days' planning a competition in sewing was opened for the girls and a competition in collecting gophers and moles for the boys.

The rules of the competition were as follows: Each child making entry must first become an associate member. Three prizes were offered in sewing; for the collection of gophers the boys were paid at the rate of two gophers for 25 cents and one mole for 25 cents.

So enthusiastic were the contestants that the Women's Section paid out in prizes and in bounty money \$48.63. On the evening that the prizes were presented the children showed their appreciation of the interest that the ladies were taking in their welfare by putting on an interesting program.

N.B. For further particulars as to the

present work of the Juniors, write, Mrs. W. D. Poole, secretary Springhill Women's Section, Neepawa, Man.

Juniors Hold Mock Parliament

Our second last meeting took the form of a mock political meeting. We announced it as an open meeting and charged a small admission fee, the proceeds to go to our political campaign fund. We had the Liberal, Conservative, Labor and U.F.A. parties represented. They all dealt at length on their various platforms, and some of the most extravagant promises of the old parties were enlarged on by the speakers, and made to appear ridiculous. The U.F.A. speaker dealt with the platform and told of some of the charges made against the farmer movement. When he was announced to speak, our juniors rose and gave the junior yell. At the end of the addresses, Mr. MacDonald, organizer of the U.F.A. political campaign in East Edmonton, told how the work was progressing and the way it was received throughout the constituency. Mr. Carson, M.L.A. for Sturgeon, explained one or two of the planks of the platform which were not clearly understood, and urged on the young people to study the

movement, and to be ready to take their place as leaders.

At our last meeting we were delighted to be able to have Mr. Lawrence Kindt, provincial junior president, speak to us. He emphasized the need of training of young people of 18 years to 25 years. Several questions were asked him and he left with us many new ideas for carrying on our meetings, and I think we are beginning to realize more than ever, that we are not organized to have a good time alone, but to accomplish something in the line of education.

We have drawn up a program to the end of the year.

Our meetings are splendid. This organization is filling a long-felt want in our community, and everyone is watching our local with the keenest interest. The attendance at our meetings averages 35, several of the younger members of the senior local attend.

To any local wanting something different, I advise them to try a mock political meeting. We had an entertaining as well as an instructive meeting.—Vera Carson, Namao, Alta.

Sunny Valley News

The Sunny Valley Junior local was

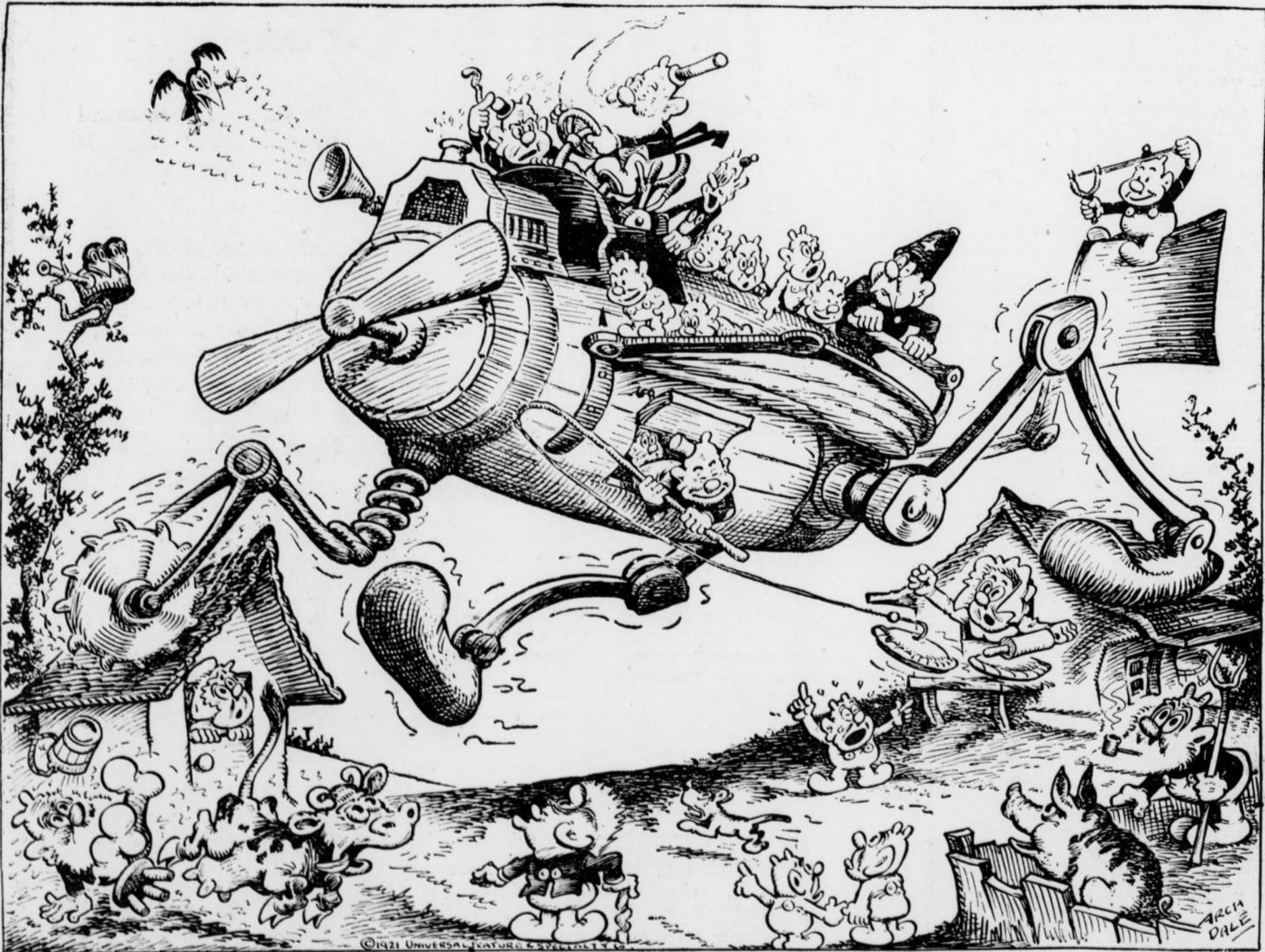
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

one of the first organized. It takes in the two districts, Sunnydale and Golden Valley. Programs, as a rule, are arranged at the time of the meeting. One plan that has worked out well is impromptu debates. The members choose sides, and everyone takes part. We have a tennis court, croquet set, and sometimes we give dances. In the summer months we play other games beside tennis and croquet; sometimes baseball or any game that is suggested by the members. We have had a couple of spelling matches. I think the best thing our local has done this year is keeping the district together. When we had a leisure evening we met at the school and played whatever games we wished, and ended the evening in dancing. The members often met this way when there was no regular meeting called at all.—Lavina MacKenzie, secretary, Sunny Valley Junior U.F.A.

The Great Doo Dad Expedition of Discovery

Doc Sawbones' Great Machine is Tried Out



Well, Doc Sawbones has finished his wonderful machine. He says it will fly in the air and float on the water as well as travel on land. As soon as the machine was completed old Doc and the Doo Dads piled in for a trial trip. Old Doc Sawbones took the wheel and Flannelfeet the rudder pole at the stern. They soon left Dooville far behind and here we see them tearing along at a terrific pace through the country. The old farmer Doo Dad at the left was milking his cow; he looked up and there right above him was a great monster the like of which he had never seen before. He was frightened almost out of his wits. The poor old cow happened to look up at the same time and away she went. The milk pail went up in the air and the milk spilled all over the old farmer who was left sprawling on the ground. You would think the great weight of the machine would break through the roofs of the houses, but old Doc Sawbones thought of this very thing and said to Flannelfeet, "we will pad the feet of the machine with great pockets filled with feathers." The old Mrs. Doo Dad does not know this and is wondering if her house will be destroyed and her bones all broken. But nothing like

that ever happens in the Wonderland of Doo. Even the pig in the pen is curious, the dog is excited and the old crow thinks that it is a big hawk trying to steal her crows. In the meantime the little Doo Dads in the machine are having the time of their lives. Roly, the fat rascal, has crawled out on the great swinging rudder and we shall likely hear a yell from Poly when he lets go his catapult. Old man Grouch, who is in front with old Doc, is not quite sure that he is enjoying his trip but he cannot escape. Sleepy Sam and a lot of little Doo Dads were stowed away in the hold and ever since they left Dooville Sleepy Sam has been stealing pies off the windowsills of the Doo Dad houses. He has just managed to hook one. The Mrs. Doo Dad is so mad that she has forgotten to be scared. It is a good thing for Sleepy Sam that she cannot reach him with her rolling pin.

Doc Sawbones is as proud as punch of his new machine and will, no doubt, very soon try the wings and give the Doo Dads a trip in the air.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., January 6, 1922.

WHEAT—During the major part of the week just closed the markets have been influenced more by financial conditions in the U.S. than by any other feature. The failure of a leading American grain house during the last days of the old year and the difficulties of a Chicago bank undoubtedly forced quantities of grain on to the Chicago market which otherwise would have been held, and this at a time when overseas buyers were recovering from the holiday and had not resumed business. There were reports of some wheat taken for export, but the quantity was small and general liquidation forced prices to the low point of \$1.06½ for May wheat, the closing quotation of the first day of 1922. Since then there has been some reaction, and prices can be regarded as steady. There are those who look for considerably higher prices in the near future, claiming that stocks are fast being depleted, and offerings, which are extremely light at the present time, will remain so. This latter is liable to be more or less correct, but the fact that Argentine wheat will enter into sharp competition with North American in Old Country markets during the next few weeks should not be overlooked; so that while it is possible that prices may rule considerably higher eventually, the rush of wheat on to the southern market in the near future will tend to draw any export buying from this market, especially as ocean freights are no longer a big consideration. This, of course, does not tend to strengthen prices temporarily.

FLAX—Prices, while fairly steady, have declined somewhat owing to a rather overbought condition of the local market and the fact that southern buyers do not care to follow the advance. Undertone appears firm and offerings are extremely light.

OATS—Market has been rather dull during the past week, with prices working slightly lower in sympathy with other grains. Some eastern business being handled but volume is small and consequently no urgent demand for cash oats. Offerings are extremely light just now and any improvement in the demand for oats would no doubt have considerable effect on the market.

BARLEY—Quiet market with very light trade. Little better enquiry noticeable last day or two, and market has shown some improvement as a result.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Jan. 2 to Jan. 7 inclusive.				Week Year	
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Wheat—						
May	106½	108½	109	108½	109½	106½
July	104½	106½	107½	106½	108	110½
Oats—						
May	43½	41½	44½	44½	45½	41½
July	43½	44½	44½	44½	44½	45
Barley—						
May	56½	57½	57½	57½	58½	55
July	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flax—						
May	179½	182	180½	180½	183½	177½
July	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rye—						
May	83	84½	85½	85	85½	84

WELCOME NEWS FROM CATTLE MARKET

As shown by the market letter this week, cattle prices have advanced from \$1.00 to \$1.50 over prices prevailing at the end of the year. All indications point to a continued higher level of cattle prices and this will be good news to cattlemen generally. It would seem the right time to put cattle on feed and keep them there till properly finished. The farmer who follows this course and then ships direct, in order to get every cent of their value, less actual handling expenses, will in all probability be ahead of his neighbor who sells feed at prevailing prices or holds in the expectation of a stiffening in grain prices.

WINNIPEG

Receipts this week: Cattle, 828; calves, 82; hogs, 2,747; sheep, 859. Receipts previous week: Cattle, 413; calves, 69; hogs, 1,585; sheep, 229.

Light receipts of cattle and a keen demand for everything on the butcher order featured this week's market. Packers are eager for the thick-fat, good quality cattle, weighing between 800 and 1,300 pounds, and this kind is meeting with substantial premiums over any market in many weeks. An idea of the advance in prices can best be given by quoting the following actual sales made by United Grain Growers during the past ten days:

	Per lb.
1 steer from Thos. Eaton, Browning, Sask.	6½c
1 steer from H. Nelson, Elkhorn, Man.	6½c
6 steers from W. T. Williams, Elkhorn, Man.	6½c
1 steer from J. Hunter, Kenton, Man.	6c
2 steers from J. L. Kingdon, Tantalton, Sask.	6c
1 steer from C. M. Brownridge, Arcola, Sask.	5½c
10 steers from J. L. Kingdon, Tantalton, Sask.	5½c
1 heifer from C. Curry, Kenton, Man.	5½c
1 heifer from Thos. Eaton, Browning, Sask.	6c
1 heifer from J. Hunter, Kenton, Man.	5½c
7 heifers from Geo. Jones, Kenton, Man.	5c

Whether this price will hold depends upon receipts and the finish of the cattle coming forward. Well finished cattle are in demand and we believe will continue so. Half finished cattle should not be shipped.

Select hogs are selling at 9½c today, prospects a quarter to half lower. Top lambs are bringing 8 to 8½c and top sheep 4c to 5c, shearlings and wethers 5½c to 7c.

Do not forget to bring with you health certificates covering your cattle. This is very important.

Prime butcher steers.....	\$6.00 to \$6.50
Good to choice steers.....	4.00 to 5.50
Medium to good steers.....	3.50 to 4.00
Common steers.....	2.50 to 3.50
Choice butcher heifers.....	5.00 to 6.00
Fair to good heifers.....	4.00 to 5.00
Medium heifers.....	3.00 to 4.00
Choice stock heifers.....	3.00 to 3.50
Choice butcher cows.....	4.00 to 5.00
Fair to good cows.....	3.00 to 4.00
Breedy stock cows.....	2.50 to 3.00
Canner cows.....	2.00 to 3.00

CASH WHEAT PRICES

Jan. 2 to Jan. 7 inclusive.

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4 N	5 N	6 N
Jan. 2	HOLI	DAY				
3	107½	102½	93½	88½	81½	72½
4	111	105½	96	90	83½	75½
5	112½	107	96½	91	84	76
6	111½	106½	96½	91	83½	75½
7	113	108	98	92	85	76
Wk. Ago	111½	105	99	92	85	76
Yr. Ago	200½	190½	186	169	153	..

tions have as yet been issued for this week's shipments of poultry. Last week-end dressed quotations were: chicken 18c to 20c; fowl 12c to 17c; cocks 12c; ducks and geese 26c; turkeys 35c to 37c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW

—Eggs: The markets in Saskatchewan continue practically unchanged. Very few fresh eggs are arriving and storage stocks are reported to be low. Prices remain un-

changed. Poultry: The poultry situation is unchanged with indications of reductions in prices within the next week or two. Stocks of turkeys were reported to be cleaned up.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Bacon prices unchanged. London reports small supplies and quiet market.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, January 2 to January 7, inclusive

Date	WHEAT	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE
Jan. 2	HOLI	DAY												
3	66½	40½	37½	37½	35½	33½	51½	46½	37½	37½	172½	168½	143½	78
4	69½	41½	38½	38½	36½	34½	52½	47½	38½	38½	175	171	143½	78
5	70	41½	38½	38½	36½	35½	52½	47½	39	39	173½	169½	143½	78
6	69½	41½	38½	38½	36½	35½	53½	48½	39	39	173½	169½	143½	78
7	70½	42½	39½	39½	37½	36½	54½	50½	41½	41½	176½	172	143½	78
Week Ago	70½	41½	38½	38½	36½	34½	55	50	40½	40½	177½	17	143½	78
Year Ago	...	53½	50½	50½	48½	45½	93½	80½	71½	71½	206	20	143½	78

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These reductions, ranging from \$44 on a gang plow to \$60 on a binder, are substantial, and are going to cut your investment costs for the coming year. They are going to enable you to purchase the machines you have needed so badly for the past two or three years. These lower prices, combined with decreased costs all down the line, are going to make it possible for you, we believe, to show a larger profit for your year's work in 1922.

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Corn Shellers
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Horse Plows
Disk Harrows
Spring-Tooth Harrows
Peg-Tooth Harrows

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SELLING—THREE CARS AMERICAN BANNER seed oats, grown from pure American, free from noxious weed seeds and wild oats, shipped thoroughly cleaned and reliable, 45 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Marshall, Sask. Frank Jellis, Box 38. 49-6

SELLING—PURE RED BOBS WHEAT, CLEAN-ed, \$1.50 per bushel; also Garton's 22 oats, 96% germination, free from weeds, 70 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Leduc. Send 10 cents for sample. Wilford Bros., Leduc, Alta. 52-4

IMPROVED MARQUIS—OUR STRAIN IS THE result of 12 years careful hand selection. Product of this seed may be Registered. First generation, \$1.25; second generation, \$1.10. Chas. N. Lintott, Raymore, Sask. 1-5

SELLING—CLEAN CHOICE WESTERN RYE grass seed, government seed branch germination test 95%, 12 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Saskatoon, Sask. W. T. McAulay, Box 668, Saskatoon, Sask. 2-3

SELLING—TWO CARS SPRING RYE, FREE all noxious weeds. Sample on request. Price \$1.25 bushel, f.o.b. Rose Isle. Address, William Brown, Miami, Man.

SELLING—A QUANTITY OF "TREBI" BAR-ley, yielded 78 bushels per acre, 90 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Assinibola, Sask.; sacks extra. Fred Janssin, Borderland, Sask. 2-2

RED BOBS, GROWN FROM SEED PURCHASED from G. G. Guide (Wheeler stock), \$1.75 bushel, cleaned, bags included. W. Knott, Gilbert Plains, Man. 50-6

GUARANTEED HUB M CLOVER SEED, EXTRA quality and home-grown at \$2.50 lb. Ten pounds or over, \$2.00 lb. delivered. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont.

GROW DURUM WHEAT FOR CROP ASSUR-ance and profit. Kubanka, \$1.50; Red Durum, rust proof, high yielder, \$1.50; cleaned, sacked. Samples 10 cents. Robt. Blane, Harrowby, Man. 52-6

STOUTENBURG'S SWEET CLOVER, WHITE blossom, bulled and cleaned, freight paid, \$10 per bushel, or \$15 per 100 pounds. I. R. Stoutenburg, Heathcote, Ont. 52-5

WANTED BY R. M. ROYAL CANADIAN 261, price car loads feed and seed oats, f.o.b. Laporte or Eatonla, Sask. Reply, Charles E. Craig, Sec. Treas., Laporte, Sask. 1-6

HUBAM ANNUAL SWEET CLOVER SEED, excellent quality, early variety, \$2.50 pound; over ten pounds, \$2.00 pound, prepaid. I. Munsie, Richmond Hill, Ont. 1-11

FOR SALE—2,000 BUSHELS GOOD CLEAN Banner oats, suitable for seed, 40 cents per bushel. J. D. McPherson, Bredendbury, Sask. 1-2

SELLING—TWO CARS RED BOBS SEED wheat, one car Ruby wheat. Prices, samples on request. John Laing, Blackfalds, Alta. 51-6

SELLING—PURE RED BOBS WHEAT, GRADES one Northern, cleaned and sacks included, \$1.50 per bushel. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 52-5

SELLING—CAR LEADER OATS, NO. 1 SEED, germination 80 to 90%, machine run, 40 cents bushel, f.o.b. Lavoys, Alta. J. T. Tuck & Sons. 52-3

FOR SALE—400 BUSHELS KITCHENER wheat, from Guide stock, \$1.75 bushel, cleaned and sacked. Theo. Natland, Morrin, Alta. 1-2

SELLING—PURE RED BOBS WHEAT, RE-cleaned, sacks included, \$1.50 per bushel. Spooner Bros., Kirriemuir, Alta. 1-5

PURE RED BOBS WHEAT, \$1.50; KITCHENER, \$1.40; cleaned and sacked. H. D. Behrman, Vidora, Sask. 1-5

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, NINE CENTS pound, bagged. Satisfaction guaranteed. N. C. Stewart, Phippen, Sask. 1-6

PURE SAUNDERS' EARLY RED FIFE, RE-cleaned, sacked, \$1.45. Oscar Lolselle, Vonda, Sask. 1-3

SELLING—CAR SEED OATS, FREE WEEDS. Write for sample price. Walter Morrow, Tisdale, Sask. 1-5

SELLING—TWO CARS MENSURY CLEANED seed barley, government tested, C. 3 W., 65 cents bushel, f.o.b. Scott, Sask. Wakeling Bros. 2-6

FAMOUS BARK BARLEY, \$1.00 BUSHEL. Scarified sweet clover, \$12 hundred. D. J. Paterson, Berton, Man. 2-6

SELLING—SPRING RYE, \$1.00; DURUM wheat, \$1.25; cleaned; bags extra. Lloyd, Box 1512, Saskatoon, Sask. 2-2

300 BUSHELS IMPROVED MARQUIS WHEAT, 100% germination, clean. Price right for immediate sale. Thos. D. Grace, Arran, Sask. 2-6

PURE RED BOBS WHEAT, CLEANED AND sacked, \$1.50 bushel. S. Smitherman, Empress, Alta. 2-6

RUBY WHEAT, CLEANED, GERMINATION 97%, \$1.50 bushel, bagged. A. Buck, Preeceville, Sask. 2-3

CAR RED BOBS, OFF BREAKING, 100 BUS. R. Gourlie, Zehner, Sask. 2-6

RUBY WHEAT, OFF BREAKING, \$1.60 BUS. sacked. A. Slaney, Paynton, Sask. 2-6

HUBAM ANNUAL SWEET CLOVER, SAMPLE, 50 cents. R. Stueck, Abernethy, Sask. 52-3

RUBY WHEAT, PURE, RECLEANED, \$2.50, Robert Whiteman, Silvertown, Man. 52-3

RUBY WHEAT, CLEANED AND BAGGED, A. Pollard, Invermay, Sask. 50-6

FOR SALE—SPRING RYE, \$1.00 BUSHEL; send bags. Olaf Hanson, Moosomin, Sask. 1-3

Registered Seed Grain

REGISTERED MARQUIS AND NEW RUBY wheat, Banner and Victory oats. Priced right for select stock. Kjellander Seed Farm, Wilcox, Sask. 51-4

REGISTERED VICTORY OATS GOING AT A record low price. Write for particulars, stating quantity required. J. Wake, Borden, Sask. 52-5

FARM LANDS**BEFORE BUYING WESTERN CANADA LAND**

YOU will be well repaid by obtaining information about the Canadian Pacific Railway's farm lands in the Lloydminster and Battleford districts of Central Alberta and Saskatchewan. Official crop returns show that these districts are producing some of the largest crops in the country, while the highest awards for grain and livestock at the leading exhibitions have been won by settlers here. No better mixed farming country. Low priced land. Easy terms. Write for free descriptive booklet to Allan Cameron, General Supt. of Lands, C.P.R., 955 First St. E., Calgary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—IF YOU ARE thinking of moving to a warmer climate, there are unlimited opportunities for farmers in B.C. Our farm-selling organization reaches every part of this province, and in every district we can offer you small chicken ranches, fruit farms, dairy and mixed farms and cattle ranches. The Okanagan district, the Cariboo, Fraser Valley and Vancouver Island, also large tracts in Northern B.C. are carefully worked by our branch offices, and you can rely upon good service. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe Street, Vancouver. Branch offices at Kelowna, Chilliwack, Cloverdale, Mission, Victoria.

300-ACRE FARM, WITH SEASON'S CROPS, five horses, poultry, 30 cattle, hogs, stovehood, cream separator, full implements, etc., included; in one Dominion's best farming sections, convenient advantages, 100 acres rich loam tillage, large pasture, wood, timber, fruit; 10-room brick house, two big barns, stable, poultry house, garage, windmill, etc. To settle affairs, all \$9,000, part cash, easy terms. Details, page 22, big illustrated catalog Canadian farm bargains. Free. Stront Farm Agency, 206 B.B. Manning Chambers, Toronto, Ont., Can.

READ THIS—SECTION, NEARLY ALL PLOW land; good water; fine neighborhood; one mile to coal mine and school; all fenced, cedar posts and barbed wire; 100 acres new breaking ready for crop; half mile Rose Lynn station, with store, elevator, etc.; south Hanna, Alberta. Price \$26; seven per cent. Interest only first two years; eight or ten years to pay in. Buyer to put on buildings, do breaking and have his machinery. C. W. Fillmore, 419 Cumberland Ave., Winnipeg. 52-5

SELLING—CHOICE FARM, 640 ACRES IN block, 400 cultivated, balance hay and pasture; good stable for 26 head, sheep barn 100 head, lumber enclosure; good five-room cottage, hot air heated, stone basement; granary 4,000 bushels; choice well, with windmill, between house and barn; eight miles hog wire fence with barb wire; 40 sheep at valuation; half mile from town to nearest corner; land clean and in high state of cultivation; clear title. \$60 acre; \$10,000 cash, balance arranged. Proprietor, Jacob Helgason, Dafeo, Sask. 50-5

\$4,000 HANDLES IMPROVED THREE-QUAR-ter-section, including feed, seed, stock, implements; district has never known crop failure; six miles from town on main road; local and long distance telephone service;

Poultry Supplies

LEG BANDS—ALUMINUM OR CELLULOID spiral, 1c. each; incubator supplies. Beautiful catalogue free. Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg, Man. 911

WYANDOTTES, ROCKS, ORPINGTONS, REDS, Leghorns, vigorous breeding cockerels, \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. United Poultry Farms, Winnipeg. 4911

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

J. T. BATEMAN, LUMSDEN, SASK., HAS Mammoth Toulouse geese, male or female, \$7.00 each. 50-5

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESSE, \$5.00; GANDER, \$6.00; extra fine birds. Mrs. F. Rinn, Manitou, Man. 51-5

MAMMOTH PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS Toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. A. Macdonald, Guernsey, Sask. 2-3

BRONZE TURKEYS—SPLENDID SPECIMENS, Toms, \$10; hens, \$7.00; unrelated pairs, \$10. George Sawyer, Midale, Sask. 2-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESSE, from prize-winning stock. John Thomas, Hartney, Man. 2-5

LARGE TOULOUSE GANDERS, \$6.00; GEESSE \$5.00. Fawn and White Runner drakes, \$2.50. H. Gardner, Cayley, Alta. 1-5

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, spring hatched. Hens, \$6.00; toms, \$9.00. Mrs. Leo Ward, Weyburn, Sask. 1-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask. 51-4

EXTRA LARGE TOULOUSE GANDERS, \$6.00; geese, \$5.00. Jas. Bagnell, Hinton, Sask. 52-3

Mr. Wood Oversold on Turkeys

"Please cancel my ad. in The Guide, as I have sold all my turkeys, more than I meant to sell. I am well satisfied with results."—Frank Wood, Darlingford, Man.

A little classified ad. run four times and costing \$3.08 proved just such a business getter for Mr. Wood in spite of hard times. It's just one more evidence of what you, too, can do by following instructions in "The Farmer's Market Place" box and getting your ad. in The Guide as early as possible.

Wyandottes

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, Guelph University's proven laying strain, \$2.00 each; two for \$3.50. J. A. McClure, Sturgis, Sask. 1-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, large, \$2.00 each. Edward Bailey, Lemsford, Sask. 49-4

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, early, \$2.50 each. John Crockett, Liberty, Sask. 52-5

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00; tw- for \$5.00. M. Culp, Mossbank, Sask. 52-3

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00. Mrs. Wm. Murphy, Box 401, Swift Current, Sask. 2-3

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Regal strain, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. W. G. Hill, Tyvan, Sask. 2-5

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE PULLETS, \$1.25; yearling hens, \$1.00; cockerels, \$2.00. Nellie Frostad, Kincaid, Sask. 2-3

SELECTED PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, May hatch, \$3.00 each. Mrs. Jessie Bryant, Shellmouth, Man. 2-3

Plymouth Rocks

BARRED ROCKS, PURE-BRED, WE HAVE supplied two provincial universities with cockerels; let us supply you. \$5.00 each; two for \$9.00. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina. 2-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, laying strain, \$3.00 each. A. E. Ellis, Clive, Alta. 2-3

BEAUTIFUL WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, from laying strain, \$3.00 each; three for \$8.00. Geo. Grant, Storthoaks, Sask. 2-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 each, from good laying strain. Mrs. Ernest Wilson, Fiske, Sask. 2-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels and pullets. Mrs. O. Barnes, Tothel, Alta. 1-4

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BRED from imported stock, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Gardner, Macdonald, Man. 2-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50. R. C. Johnson, Eastend, Sask. 2-3

Rhode Islands

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$3.00 each. Few exhibition birds at \$5.00; good laying strain. Albert Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask. 2-5

RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH COMBS, choice cockerels at \$3.00 and \$5.00; yearling hens, \$1.25 each. Order at once. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 2-3

CHOICE SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Value guaranteed. Gus Pearson, Macoun, Sask. 2-5

SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds, \$3.00 to \$5.00; winter laying strain. J. J. Barber, Woodrow, Sask. 2-5

CHOICE PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, nice glossy coat, \$3.00. Angus Eby, Drake, Sask. 51-5

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2.00 each; April hatch; good laying strain. Robert Haine, Macklin, Sask. 52-3

SELLING—SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, from bred-to-lay stock, \$3.00 each. George Millar, Foremost, Alta. 1-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, PREMIUM stock, government tested, \$3.50, \$5.00. Lyle Poultry Farm, Gleichen, Alta. 1-3

Leghorns

PURE-BRED WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, hens, pullets, \$2.00 each; best laying strain in Western Canada; satisfaction guaranteed. Richard Datta, Findlater, Sask. 2-5

PURE-BRED S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, of Tom Larron stock, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Mrs. T. McNulty, Strathclair, Man. 2-3

SELLING—ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$3.00. Joe Porter, Saltcoats, Sask. 2-3

GOOD S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.00. H. B. Lawrence, Marquis, Sask. 2-3

Orpingtons

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, Clarke's prize-winning strain, \$3.00; trios, \$8.00. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 52-3

PURE-BRED BLACK ORPINGTON COCKERELS, extra large birds, splendid combs, \$5.00 each. Mrs. T. W. Foon, La Fleche, Sask. 2-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED BLACK ORPINGTON cockerels, \$4.00, or two for \$7.00; pullets, \$2.00. Alf. E. Muir, High Bluff, Man. 2-4

FINE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00 each. H. B. Lawrence, Marquis, Sask. 2-3

Anconas

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCK- erels, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. G. M. Godkin, Balmores, Sask. 2-5

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED S.C. ANCONA COCK- erels, choice markings, \$5.00; others, \$3.00. Hardy Bros., Grenfell, Sask. 52-4

CHOICE S. C. ANCONA COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. Sidney Templeton, Baldur, Man. 52-4

Sundry Breeds

BOOKING SPRING CHICKS AND BREEDERS. Customer writes, "Best layers Canada." Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C. 48-10

SELLING—PURE-BRED LIGHT BRAHMA cockerels, \$2.00. African geese, \$5.00. Mrs. Budd, Wadena, Sask. 1-2

SELLING—PURE BRONZE TURKEYS, \$5.00; toms, \$7.00. Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.00. Mrs. A. Goodridge, Treherne, Man. 2-3

BARRON'S 282-EGG STRAIN WHITE LEG- horns and Wyandottes, \$2.00 to \$3.00. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 2-5

SELLING—PEARL GUINEAS, \$4.00 PAIR. J. A. Johnston, Kisbey, Sask. 2-5

PURE-BRED BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, \$4.00. Emily Cosens, Morrin, Alta. 2-2

Hay and Feed

HAY—NO. 1 MIDLAND, RED TOP AND BLUE Stem, extra good horse hay, \$15; No. 1 Slough, fine color and very clean, \$12; No. 2 Slough, fair color, clean and good feed, at \$10.50. Prices f.o.b. C.N. or C.P. Any quantity. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 4811

PRICES WANTED FOR TWO CARS FEED oats, also car seed oats, at Oak Lake, Manitoba. George Gordon, Sec.-Treas., Grain Growers Association. 2-2

HAY AND GREEN FEED, ALSO FEED AND seed oats and barley for sale. Write or wire for quotations. Olds U.F.A. Co-op Assn. Ltd., Olds, Alta. Phone 156. 1-5

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CARS TIMOTHY, Lamoureux and Harrington, Entwistle, Alta. 1-3

TAXIDERMY

DEER HEADS, ANIMALS, BIRDS, RUGS, mounted. J. S. Charleson, Taxidermist, Brandon, Man. 52-14

Lumber, Fence Posts, Etc.

CORDWOOD—BIRCH, TAMARAC, PINE, POP- lar and mixed, in car load, 16 cords. Ask prices. Walldorf Farmers Co-operative Club Ltd., U.F.O. 282, Walldorf, Ont. 43-5

GET MY PRICES CEDAR FENCE POSTS, round or split; also poles and piling. H. Newcomen, Lardo, B.C. 2-16

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM- arac and willow. Write for delivered prices. Ente prise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta. 48-10

CORDWOOD—SEASONED WHITE POPLAR, \$3.00 cord. Midland hay, \$8.50 ton. F.o.b. Arbore, Harry Steinn, Bifrost, Man. 2-4

ASH FENCE POSTS, SIX FEET, NINE CENTS. Lumsden, Sask. J. T. Bateman. 50-6

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR OATS, 40 TONS of good slough hay. Also eight-furrow independent Moline engine gang, both bottoms, good condition. What offers? Marriot Bros., Bromhead, Sask. 2-2

FISH FROM COLD LAKE PIONEER FARMER- fisherman. Trout, \$9.00 per 100 pounds; Whites, \$7.00; mixed, \$8.00. Dressed, boxed. F.o.b. Kitscoty. Z. A. Lefebvre, Cold Lake, Alta. 2-2

SELLING—H. S. KNITTER, EDISON PHONO- graph, Ford car, Waterloo tractor, plows, breakers. Wilmet Roach, Douglaston, Sask. 1-5

FOR COAL IN CAR LOTS WRITE W. J. Anderson, Sheerness, Alta., miner and shipper of good quality domestic coal. 48-8

CAR FOR SALE—McLAUGHLIN LIGHT SIX, running order. J. Lutz, Sunkist, Sask. 1-6

PRODUCE

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Chickens, 4½ lbs. or over, No. 1.....20c-21c
Hens, 5 lbs. and over, No. 1.....20c-21c
Turkeys, No. 1.....28c-30c
Ducks.....25c
Chickens, under 5 lbs.....16c-18c
Hens, under 5 lbs.....16c-18c

Quotations f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until January 18th. Money orders mailed daily.

Royal Produce Co., 97 Aikins St., Winnipeg

LIVE POULTRY

We have a great demand for Live Poultry, and are in a position to pay highest market prices. We pay up to 22c for Old Hens over 5 lbs., under that weight in proportion; 20c for No. 1 Spring Chickens, 5 lbs. and over; 22c for Geese and Ducks; highest market price for Turkeys; pigeons, \$1.00 per dozen. These prices are f.o.b. Winnipeg and guaranteed for 30 days.

We also buy Dressed Hogs.

CANADIAN PRODUCE CO., 84 Andrews St., WINNIPEG

Successors to M. Siskind & Co.

LIVE POULTRY

Our many years in this business assures your satisfaction. Per lb.

Hens, 4 to 4½ lbs.....18c
Hens, 5 lbs. and over.....22c
Spring Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, in good condition.....18c-20c
Ducks.....27c-29c
Turkeys.....25c
Gobblers.....25c

The above quotations are all live weight prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. We also buy dressed hogs at highest market price. Crates prepaid to any part of Man. and Sask. Money orders mailed daily.

STANDARD PRODUCE COMPANY

43 Charles Street - Winnipeg, Man.

Marketing Eggs in Alberta

Continued from Page 12

had been careful to market only high grade eggs. The cheque at the end of the year looked to her like found money. Under the old system she would have received no more for the high grade eggs than her neighbor who only gathered the eggs a couple of times a week.

The egg marketing service in Alberta, as yet, has no cold storage of its own. The merchant's storage is used in Calgary and the public cold storage in Edmonton. The central grading station at Calgary is the point where all the candling is done for those in the southern part of the province, and Edmonton for those in the north. Here all the eggs are candled, then packed in fresh clean crates and carefully marked with the grade. An expert candler in one day can candle and grade as many eggs as are produced on the average farm in a whole year. It has been found to be the wisest plan to have the candling done at the central station rather than at all the local points, for a novice at the task would only be able to candle about half a dozen cases in a day and it would be poorly done at that. After the eggs are graded they are placed in cold storage and an effort is made by the salesmen to get the best price available for them.

Besides the marketing of eggs, poultry is also marketed through this service and instructions are given to farmers how best to feed their hens for laying and fattening. Workers from the department visit farms and cull flocks. Last year over 1,000 farms in Alberta were visited and upwards of 20,000 birds culled.

Yesterday's Lessons in Economy

Continued from Page 14

with an economical turn of mind can make her own soap if she wishes. To leech the ashes is a simple process and fat can be saved by a little forethought. Hard and soft soaps may be made in this way. Vinegar, just imagine our mothers asking the price of vinegar! They made that at home too, and were not worried about it containing harmful chemicals.

Plain Living

In those days our food was simple and plain. I never saw a doctor in my father's house except when a new baby arrived, and were it not for such times

Lump Jaw

The farmer's old reliable treatment for Lump Jaw in cattle. **Fleming's Lump Jaw Remedy** Sold for \$2.50 a bottle under a positive guarantee since 1896—your money refunded if it fails. Write today for Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Describes Lump Jaw and other ailments. It is FREE. Fleming Bros., 47 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

LEARN AUCTIONEERING

at World's Original and Greatest School and be independent with no capital invested. Every business taught. Write today for Free Circular. JONES NATIONAL SCHOOL OF AUCTIONEERING, 52N Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Carey M. Jr.

Turned Do

It is rather terrible, isn't it, that your wife and family should go without insurance protection simply because the doctor "turned you down"? It would sure be hard on the wife and babies if you died just now, wouldn't it? Cease your worrying, man, and consult the North-western.

Our Sub-Standard Department will take care of you upon a fair and equitable basis.

307

The NORTHWESTERN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

NORTHWESTERN BUILDING WINNIPEG CANADA

J.R.C. McILROY AND K.E. McILROY AGENTS

and for the last illness professional services would not have been needed. My mother reached 80 and my father 89. I fear the doctor's profession would be a failure if all families were as healthy as ours. One thing stands out in my memory of those days and that is the Sunday night supper of bread and milk—hot or cold which ever you preferred. You could take it or leave it which ever you chose but it was the whole meal. Imagine the youths of today being sent to bed on a bread and milk supper—but it would be good for some of them.

In Ontario we made our own maple sugar and maple syrup, and also our potato starch and yeast. There are no people today who can enjoy with so much relish the pure maple syrup and sugar. These were our confections hence we alone knew their true flavor.

Do I hear someone say, "The poor children had no fun in those days." Did they not? They certainly did not feel that they had to go from home to enjoy life. They did not sit chewing gum or chocolates at a dollar a pound while pictures of doubtful moral lessons were flashed on the screen to entertain them. Fathers and mothers and children all joined in geography contests, spelling matches and mental arithmetic games. Even the young children recited or took part in dialogues. Debates were held in our district and our children learned, as children should learn, to help entertain others.

Hard times are a great inconvenience but a great developer. They ought to prove a strong factor in making women think for themselves and to act on their own initiative. Thrift and more thrift must be practiced. The modern day women has two duties: One to see that thrift is practiced in her own home, and the other to see that our governments also practice it. The one without the other is of no avail.

The home dressmaker will find that much cleaning up and time are saved by using a paper container for threads and pieces of cloth. Make a large cone or cornucopia of newspaper, attach to a handy part of the machine and into it put all the scraps. When the sewing is completed, drop into the fire and you will be surprised what a lot of work is saved.—Mrs. L.M.

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



The New Kid and the Old

When I was a kid I was bashful and green, afraid to say "boo" and afraid to be seen. If asked by a stranger the road to the pound, I grinned and turned scarlet, but made not a sound. If sent to a neighbor's to borrow a pick, I stuttered and trembled until I was sick. If told by the teacher to read from the chart, I gasped out the words with my hands on my heart. If forced to recite on the last day of school, I looked like a mangel and spoke like a fool. I dwelt in a world full of nightmare and fear, and shook in my shoes the best part of the year. Now, I have a nephew named Dickie McDidd, who's exactly the opposite kind of a kid. If dropped from a kite in the centre of Rome, that youngster could make himself strictly at home. But Dickie, you see, since he first learned to walk, has been urged and encouraged to act and to talk; he's always had something in which to take pride—a calf all his own, or a goose, or a hide. He's president now of the Calf Club of Dahl, and "lectured" last night in the little town hall. The game little rascal! He mustered more poise than was found in my day in a township of boys! He didn't turn crimson, and stutter and sweat, look sheepish and gawky, and halt and forget; he's a unit, he feels, he's encouraged that way, while kids were not counted as such in my day!



So beautiful he cannot look away



Made from the mildest cleansers

You must use mild soap for such beautifying cleansing and the mildest you can choose is Palmolive. It is blended from the palm and olive oils which Cleopatra used in her elaborate toilet. These rare oils are the mildest cleansers nature ever produced.

Their combination in Palmolive produces a profuse, creamy lather that is smooth as a lotion. It penetrates every tiny pore and removes every trace of dirt, oil and cosmetics, leaving the skin wonderfully smooth.

If you want to keep your skin fresh and rosy, begin this beautifying cleansing today. Then let your mirror tell you how well you succeed.

Sometimes you see a girl whose face draws men's eyes like a magnet, and try to discover the reason of her charm. Is it eyes, or hair, or the way she dresses, or the things she says and does?

All this is overlooking the one all-compelling beauty all men admire—the irresistible charm of the fresh, clear, smooth complexion which makes even plain features attractive.

There is no need to be envious, for you can easily have such a complexion yourself. The secret has been known since the time of Cleopatra.

How to make your skin fresh and clear

To do this, use mild soap and apply it with your two hands. Massage it thoroughly into your skin and remove with many warm rinsings.

Apply a touch of cold cream, and if your skin is very dry, rub in a little before washing.

This treatment makes your skin fresh as a rose, with the touch of rouge and a little powder, attractive embellishments, but not necessities.

How users keep the price low

The price of Palmolive will surprise you as much as its quality. You will wonder how such a luxurious facial soap can be offered at this price. This is the secret.

The demand for Palmolive keeps the factories working day and night. It enables the purchase of these rare oils in enormous quantities. Our production is on an efficiency basis.

All this reduces manufacturer's cost and allows us to offer Palmolive at a popular price. It permits you to use it freely on the washstand and for bathing, to enjoy the greatest modern luxury without thought of cost.

In hard water

Palmolive lathers freely and profusely in the hardest water, lessening the disagreeable effects with its own softening qualities. Take a cake with you when you travel.

The Palmolive Company

OF CANADA, Limited

MONTREAL

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

Also makers of a complete line of toilet articles



Made in Canada